THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE TWO BREECH-LOADERS.

King William's Needle-Guns and Napoleon's Chassepots—Descriptions of the Rival Arms—Their Deadly Precision.

The struggle between Prussia and France is to be not only a test of the strength of numbers, but also of the deadly precision of the rival breech-loaders—the needle-gun and Chassepot—with which the soldiers of the contending nations are armed. Hitherto, although both of these formidable weapons have had opportunity for the display of their qualities, especially the needle-gun, they have not been arrayed against each other, and the Chassepot is as yet comparatively an experiment. The results of the first battle in the valley of the Moselle will be scanned with eagerness by those who take a special interest in the science of sudden slaughter. We give the following descriptions of the two rival engines of war:—

The Prussian Needle-Gun,

known in the German tongue as the *Zundnadelgewehr*, is the invention of Mr. Dreyse, a manufacturer of arms at Sommerda, who spent over thirty years in trying to construct a perfect breech-loading rifle. The weapon invented by him is a breech-loader, constructed with a plunger or slide which may be drawn back from the breech end of the barrel by a stout handle, the cavity of the breech being then exposed to view, with its upper side open. In this the cartridge is placed, and the slide is pushed back and secured by a catch. In the centre of the front end is a small hole for admitting the steel needle by which the charge is fired, and which exactly fills the hole. This needle is thrown forward when required by the sudden release of a strong spiral spring coiled up behind it on the direct line of the barrel, and with which the apparatus for holding and releasing it constitutes the lock. The ignition is caused by the needle, after penetrating the powder, striking a fulminating composition which is contained in the base of the sperio-conical bullet. The important principle involved in this arrangement is the firing of the powder at the forward end, immediately in the rear of the bullet, instead of behind the entire charge, as is the case in an ordinary rifle or musket. The impulse imparted to the bullet is thus rendered more gradual, and its inertia is overcome before the full force of the explosion strikes it. Though the difference in time would appear to be insignificant, it is far from being so.

The barrel is 36·06 inches long, and is rifled with four grooves down to the breech, where the chamber, or bed for the cartridge, is smooth and a little larger than the bore. The bed enlarges slightly to the rear so as to admit the cartridge freely, and the lower part of the bore for a distance of 6·17 inches is enlarged so that the ball is gradually compressed into the grooves. The rear of the barrel is conical, and is called the mouthpiece. Over this part there is a six-sided cylinder, which holds all the mechanism of the piece. The air-chamber, next to the cylinder, has the needle-pipe screwed into its breech. The charge of powder weighs 56 grains. The weight of the needle-gun is 10·27 pounds to 11·3 pounds. The mechanism can be taken apart without screw-driver, vice, etc. It can be safely and easily cleaned, and the gun being small is particularly adapted for use in the contracted space of loop-holes, on horseback, etc.

The manner of loading the needle-gun is as follows:—After it has been brought to a nearly horizontal position, with the butt resting on the right hip, and the left hand at the lower band, and the chamber drawn back from the mouthpiece, the cartridge is inserted through an opening in the cylinder into its place, the chamber again brought up to the mouthpiece by means of a handle, and turned to the right. The locket is shoved up, and a notch in the mainspring engages a catch at the inner rear end of the chamber. At the same time the middle offset of the needle-bolt is pressed against the trigger-stop, thus compressing a spiral spring, by the recoil of which the needle-bolt is driven forward. When the trigger-stop is drawn down by pressure on the trigger, the offset of the needle-bolt is cleared, the bolt darts forward from the effects of the spring, and passes through the charge of powder to the fulminate in the centre of the cartridge, which is thus exploded.

The objections to the needle-gun are the danger of a weakening of the spiral spring and the possibility that the needle may not be propelled with sufficient force to pierce the cartridge. On account of the ease and rapidity with which it is loaded, there is also a danger of a waste of ammunition, as the soldier, in the heat of battle, will often fire his piece as fast as possible, even when he knows the firing has no effect. To make the best use of the needle-gun the soldier requires special training. The Prussian army is very well trained to its use, and in this respect has an advantage over the French, who have never been into a great battle with their Chassepot.

The Chassepot Rifle,

which is regarded as the most formidable weapon ever put into the hands of a soldier, resembles the Prussian needle-gun, but possesses several improvements. During the late war between Prussia and Austria the effective work of the newly-invented needle-gun attracted the notice of all fighting nations; and the French, anticipating that they would some time be called upon to encounter Prussia on the field of battle, immediately set to work to invent a weapon that should surpass the needle-gun in its power as an engine of war. The result was the invention by M. Chassepot, after long and careful study, having the Prussian gun to aid him and to improve upon. After the new rifle had been tested over and over again, the attention of the Emperor was invited to it, and it was not long before he was convinced of its superiority, and ordered its adoption in the army.

One of the principal improvements which the Chassepot has over the needle-gun is that its movement is simpler, and instead of being tightly enclosed in the breech by a cylinder, it is almost fully exposed. The employment of India rubber as an obturator is also another novelty. It is argued that the needle-gun, after it has been discharged several times in quick succession, becomes hot and damp in the chamber, owing to the inability of the gas which comes back after the explosion of the cartridge to escape. The inside soon becomes dirty, and the soldier is required to take his piece apart and clean it. The Chassepot is always open, and while there is no gas shut up in a chamber to corrode the metal, it can in a moment be cleansed from dirt or rust, and the soldier is always able to quickly discover any accident to his weapon. It is also claimed that the Chassepot is not so easily clogged as the needle-gun, and is more substantially built.

There is an opening on the right hand side of the chamber for the insertion of the cartridge. This chamber is filled by a movable cylinder, which may be moved back or forward by a handle. The cylinder surrounds the shaft and revolves around the ram. It contains the spring by which the needle is propelled. The rear end of the shaft is made in the shape of a handle. The spring is compressed when this handle is drawn back. A shoulder on the shaft comes in contact with the cylinder when the arm is at rest. When loaded and ready for firing the two parts are drawn asunder. The shaft also serves to protect the needle, which is surrounded by the same, and is forced out of the front end of the shaft as soon as the trigger is pulled. After the cartridge has been inserted the knob is pressed forward and is then laid over to the right hand side. The aperture is then closed. By the first of these two movements the cylinder is moved forward, thereby forcing the cartridge into the breech; the second movement secures the cylinder so that it can be thrown back by the force of the explosion. The pulling the trigger releases the spiral spring, which then forces the needle through the percussion wafer, and explodes the powder in the cartridge.

The Chassepot is handled in the following manner:—While loading, hold the gun in the left hand with the butt-end resting on the left hip. The lever is then turned with but one movement, from right to left, and with another pulled back, after which the cartridge is inserted into the opening thus effected. By a third movement—pushing back the lever into its original position—the gun becomes ready to be fired off. The projectile is a rather long slug with the end rounded and pointed like our rifle ball. The charge, which is attached to it in a paper covering, is composed of a peculiar powder, specially manufactured for the purpose. The distance at which this gun carries with certainty is very considerable—over 1000 metres. Both the infantry and the chasseurs have only the one model, but the bayonets differ, in so far as those of the chasseurs are sword bayonets.

THE PRUSSIAN UPRISING.

Prussian Feeling Like the Uprising of the North After Sumter—Prussia Taken by Surprise—Universities Closing and Students Enlisting—Slow Concentration—Prussians Mean to March on Paris.

The New York *Tribune* has the following cable telegram from its special correspondent:—

LONDON, July 22.—The army movements on both sides are slow. Our special correspondent writes from Berlin, on the 20th inst., that Prussia was actually taken by surprise. Nobody contemplated war. Hence the concentration of forces is less advanced than with the French, nor will Von Moltke be hurried. There are two methods of mobilizing the Prussian army.

The quicker is when regiments march as they are, not waiting for the reserves, which follow when ready. The more regular method is when regiments await their reserves till their ranks are full. The latter and slower method has now been adopted, showing that Prussia is in no dread of the threatened immediate invasion.

No soldier of the famous corps of Prussian Guards has yet left Berlin. Infantry reserves were arriving on Tuesday, and regiments were expected to march on Friday.

Enthusiasm and confidence increase daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only comparable to that of the North when Sumter was attacked. Still the financial and commercial distress is terrible, and there are innumerable failures of old and strong houses.

It is perfectly understood in Berlin that the German army, if victorious, will march to Paris. The railroad freight traffic has ceased, and the passenger traffic closes on the 24th.

Gottingen University is closed, and all the students have enlisted. From Bonn 300 are expected. All the universities will soon close.

The London *Daily News* has a special from Strasbourg of the 21st inst., saying the defenses depend much on the water, which is now so low that the place is comparatively weak. Additional works are in progress. The garrison numbers about six thousand, and besides there are in camp about ten thousand more. Communications across the river continue by ferry. Correspondents of *La Liberte* and *Le Rappel* have been arrested, one while sketching the fortifications, and the other on detection by reason of his speaking French with a German accent. Both have subsequently been released. The correspondent arrested yesterday at Metz is now reported to be William H. Russell, journeying toward Prussia.

Although the *Journal Officiel* to-day reiterates Lebœuf's order that no journalists shall be admitted to the French army, it is reported that one pass was issued to the correspondent of an English Bonapartist paper. In France only official army news is to be allowed. The French expeditionary naval force is expected to sail from Cherbourg on Saturday.

A FRENCH STRATEGIST.

General Trochu, the French Rival of Von Moltke.

As Von Moltke was hardly known to readers out of Prussia anterior to the splendid campaign which ended at Sadowa, the man to whose brain will be due whatever of successful strategy shall characterize the French arms in the coming war is as yet unnamed. General Louis Jules Trochu is to-day undeniably the best soldier of France. He is now fifty-five years of age. A graduate of the Staff School of St. Cyr, he was made lieutenant in 1840, and promoted to a captaincy in 1843. His first staff service was with that fine soldier, Bugeaud, in Algeria. Chef d'escadron and major in 1846, and lieutenant-colonel in 1853, his first European service was in the Italian campaign. At the commencement of the Crimean war he was made Chief of the General Staff, and by reference to Kinglake's History it will be seen that in all conferences with Lord Raglan, Trochu, rather than St. Arnaud or Canrobert, was spokesman on the part of France. Throughout the campaign, having been made General of Brigade in 1854, he occupied this position of confidential staff officer of the Commander-in-Chief, an office analogous to that of Gneisenau under Blucher, given in just recognition of his military ability and skill. In 1864 he reached his grade of General of Division. Two years after he was charged with the preparation of a plan to reorganize the army. Instead of, as has been suggested, lacking the Imperial confidence, he has it in the most flattering degree. His essay upon organization, "*L'Armee Francaise*," published in 1867, ran through ten editions. Trochu is known to have anticipated the event of a war with Prussia. A recent pamphlet from his pen, which unfortunately cannot be obtained in this country, develops an immense deal of study of the Rhenish frontier as a fighting field, and palpably indicates the national impulse as occupying the strategist's mind. Should the war survive its first battle a fortnight, and promise, as seems very likely, to be a long one, Trochu's name may chance to appear at the head of the French armies.

LEOPOLD'S CANDIDACY.

The Reversal of his Decision—The Duc de Gramont and Senor Olozaga.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* of July 9 says:—

As soon as the Duke de Gramont had received the despatch of the French ambassador at Madrid he repaired to the Spanish embassy. M. Olozaga being in the country, it was natural for the French Minister to suppose that the Spanish representative was purposely avoiding all explanation. When the Ambassador returned to town he went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If we are correctly informed, he is said to have affirmed most positively that he had never known the nature of the motives which may have decided Prince Leopold to reverse his previous decision; he added that in this delicate question his Government had left him in the most complete ignorance—a fact which prevented him from furnishing the slightest explanation calculated to enlighten the French Cabinet. In presence of such positive assertions the Duke, who had a strong interest to be entirely clear upon this point, addressed himself to Baron de Werther, ambassador of Prussia, who declared that he knew only what the journals had made him acquainted with; but, appreciating the importance which France attached to the matter, he offered to proceed to his sovereign at Ems to lay before him the gravity of the situation and receive instructions. It is, therefore, on the return of this diplomatist that light will be thrown on this mysterious affair, and that it will be possible to determine the share of responsibility which incumbs on the court of Berlin.

The Duc de Gramont and Baron von Werther—Diplomatic Ignorance—The "Menace of War."

The *Journal de Paris* gives some details relative to a conversation which is said to have taken place between the Duc de Gramont and Baron von Werther:—

According to what has transpired, the Prussian diplomatist is understood to have declared to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he was not at all aware of the projects relative to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and that he, like every one else, had the first news of them from the telegrams in the journals. However, from the infofmation which he had been able to obtain, he believed he could state that the matter in question was serious and far advanced. The Duke having pointed out all that the installation of a Prussian prince on the throne of Madrid would have of a nature to wound the interests and dignity of France, the Baron replied that the Prussian Government could have no influence on the resolutions of Prince Leopold, who belongs to a branch of the Hohenzollern family completely independent of that on the throne. In reference to this matter he reminded his interlocutor that in 1866, just before the war between Austria and Prussia, Prince Charles, the younger brother, had left for Roumania without consulting the Cabinet of Berlin, and abandoning his grade and rank in the Prussian army. The Ambassador is reported to have added that if, at that period, any government had exercised influence on the determination of Prince Charles it was not that of Prussia, but of France.

A Paris letter in the *Independance Belge* gives the following version of the matter:—

The Duke de Gramont added that Napoleon III hopes that King William will not only forbid his near relative from carrying out the project of the Spanish Cabinet, but will also prevent him from leaving Germany. If that expectation should not be realized, and his Majesty should decide otherwise, there would be reason to fear a catastrophe. Baron de Werther requested the Duke, in consequence of the gravity of the circumstances, to give the word "catastrophe," pronounced by him, its real signification. The Prussian Ambassador wished to know whether, by that expression, the Minister of Foreign Affairs meant a menace of war. At that moment the Minister of Justice, who was listening in silence, made the following declaration:—"In the name of the Emperor and his Government, I reply, Yes, there is a menace of war!"

RUSSIA.

Her Military and Naval Establishment—The Accession to Napoleon's Foes if She Engages in the Fight.

The probability of Russia's participating in the struggle is so imminent, that something in addition to what we gave yesterday concerning her military and naval establishment will be found important and interesting.

Russia's Naval Armament.

The Russian fleet consists of two great divisions—the fleet of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and three in or near the Black Sea, to which must be added the small squadrons of galleys, gunboats, and similar vessels.

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted last year of 290 steamers, having 38,000-horse power, with 2205 guns, besides 29 sailing vessels, with 65 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black Sea fleet numbered 43; the Caspian, 30; the Siberian or Pacific, 30; and the Lake Aral or Turkistan squadron, 11 vessels. The rest of the ships were either stationed at Kronstadt and Sweaborg or engaged in cruising in European waters.

The iron-clad fleet of war consisted, at the commencement of 1868, of 24 vessels, with an aggregate of 149 guns.

The largest of the iron-clads are two armed frigates, the Sevastopol and Pojarski. The Sevastopol nearly equals the British iron-clads Black Prince and Warrior in her dimensions, and exceeds those of the French Gloire and Normandie. At the time of flotation the Sevastopol measured 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. The ship draws 26 feet at the poop and 24 at the chains. Her plates are 4½ inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick.

Her engines have a nominal force of 800-horse-power, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Her prow has a beak of a formidable kind attached to it. The Pojarski's armament is placed in a central battery, occupying about 80 feet on the length of the gun-deck, both sides and ends being completely armor-clad. The armament consists of eight 300-pounder steel guns, four on each broadside.

The Imperial navy was manned at the beginning of 1867 by 60,230 sailors and marines, under the command of 3791 officers, among whom are 119 admirals and generals.

General Military Details.

Russia, as may be seen by the foregoing, controls in time of war an army of more than 1,000,000 soldiers, while she has a navy capable of obstructing commerce and inflicting extensive injury on an enemy. The annual expenditure for the army is $80,000,000 and for the navy $15,000,000.

Russia has been rapidly adapting herself to the present system of warfare. The army was to have been fully supplied with new weapons by April last, and by the end of the year the War Department would have at its disposal 695,000 breech-loaders—622,000 according to the Krink system, and the rest according to the Berdan.

The artillery branch of the service has received special attention. The mountain and field artillery are now completely supplied with improved bronze guns of calibre from 3 to 9, rifled, breech-loading, and mounted on iron carriages. The siege and battery guns for the attack or defense of fortified places and the coasts comprise rifled mortars and guns from 8-inch to 11-inch calibre, throwing projectiles up to 550 pounds. The use of prismatic powder is now general, and the manufacture is being extensively carried on at the Obkta Works. The foundries of St. Petersburg, Briansk, and Petrozadovsk are capable of supplying 880 cannons per year. The factory at Vassili Ostrow already turns out 300,000 cartridges per diem, and will shortly be able to furnish 500,000. The small arms manufactories are able to transform in twenty-four hours 2000 muskets of the old pattern to the rapid firing system Kruka, and the number of continuous fire mitrailleuses, whose range exceeds that of infantry weapons, is amply sufficient for all eventualities. New establishments are being formed at Krasno, Selo, Riga, Moscow, Warsaw, Wilna, Kharkow, Kazan, Odessa and in the Caucasus. Finally, the Academy of Artillery, of which Lieutenant-General Piatow is the director, is in a perfectly satisfactory state, as is shown by the constantly increasing standard of instruction among the cadets, sub-officers, and troops. The Imperial Corps of Engineers, at the head of which are placed the Grand Duke Nicholas and General Todleben, is also progressive, and its literature, as well as the works executed by the corps, tend to show the immense progress which military science is making in Russia. New defenses in iron are to be placed at Kronstadt, to resist the attack of iron-clad vessels. All the pontoon detachments have been provided iron boats, and 1000 submarine torpedoes are now manufactured annually.

WATCHING THE WAR.

American Commissioners to the Seat of the Conflict.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—The Government has concluded to send to the Continent boards of army and navy officers to witness the operations of the great armies on the Rhine and the naval movements in the North Sea and on the Baltic. In this the Government follows old precedents.

It is already well known to our readers that Lieutenant-General Sheridan, with other distinguished officers, are to leave in a few days for the seat of war, to observe operations either on the French or Prussian side, as the case may be.

The Navy Department will send out a board, consisting of a commodore, captain, commander, and lieutenant-commander, to observe the naval operations, which are likely to be of great importance, on the North Sea and Baltic. The officers to be selected will represent the *elite* of our naval service, gentlemen of the highest scientific attainments, of great experience, and possessing powers of the keenest observation. As our navy will be represented at the scene of the conflicts, some of the officers may accompany our own vessels; but, generally, they will be expected to unite their fortunes with the combatants on their respective ships. Commander Edward Simpson has already been detailed for this special duty, and the names of others are still under consideration, since the department desires to send out the very best for the specific duties to be assigned.

The naval commission will probably sail for Europe by the last of the month, and will be able to arrive at the scene of operations before any serious naval blow has been struck.

LOST CHILD.

The Singular New Orleans Abduction Case—Touching Appeal of a Parent.

The New Orleans papers publish the subjoined announcement:—

Lost Child—Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward—One Thousand Dollars Offered by the Governor of Louisiana—Five Hundred Dollars Offered by the Father of the Child.—On Thursday evening, the 9th of June, about 7 o'clock, the only daughter of Thomas Digby, residing on Howard street, near Poydras, was stolen by two colored women.

Description of the child:—The little girl was seventeen months old on the 14th day of June. She had rather a thin face and delicate features, small mouth, fair complexion, blue eyes. She answers to the name of Moll, or Mollie, and called herself "Dada"—trying to imitate her father, who always called her "daughter." She can say a few words, like "mama," "papa," "Rosy," "Nelly," but cannot yet put words together in a sentence. She walks well, and even dances.

Description of those who abducted her. She was taken by a light mulattress, about twenty-five years of age, very tall and thin, with a pretty sace and straight features, almost like a white woman's. She was accompanied by a short, thick-set black woman (apparently older than the mulattress), who had a scar over one eye.

Steamboat men, railroad men, policemen, citizens, are requested to try and remember if they have seen such persons. The fire bells were ringing at the time they took the child. If those who took her are afraid to bring her back to her father's house, let them leave her in any church, or at the door of any respectable family, with the name of her father pinned on her. The money will be sent to any place named.

Fathers, mothers, friends, every human being who has a heart in their bosom, help us to find our darling child, our only little daughter.

GRAPES VS. GREY APES.

Thrilling Adventures in an Express Office.

The Titusville *Herald* is responsible for the following:—

On Saturday last a box resembling a chicken coop was received at the Titusville office of the Union Express Company, marked "D. Rice, Titusville, Pa. (half dozen grapes). Do not annoy the contents." At first the attaches of the company paid but little attention to the "coop," which from its marks was supposed to contain boxes of early grapes which the shipper desired handled carefully to avoid confusion and decay. The day passed, but the consignee called not for his fruit, and measures were discussed as to the best manner in which to collect charges upon the same, when all discussion was ended by the "contents" of the box making a charge their selves, for in the twinkling of the extreme end of a lamb's back-bone, no less than several bald-headed, sweet-scented, mischievous monkeys had jumped from this Pandora's box, and taken possession of the office. It seems that the intelligent assistant express agent at some point had intended to mark the box, "Half-dozen grey apes."

The doors were secured, and armed with sticks of sealing-wax, money packages, and C.O. D. packages, the forces of the company rallied and a lively chase began. The baboons chattered; the employes indulged themselves as did the army at Flanders; and from one end of the office to the other the tide of battle rolled, while far above the din of conflict could be heard the voice of Robinson giving orders amid the crash of falling boxes.

"But the battle is not to the *strong*;" if it had been the apes would have carried the day, for the atmosphere was filled with a mingled odor of scorched hair and polecat. The leader of the "What is it?" sat down in a pool of melted sealing wax, and in an instant was rooted to the spot. A second was demoralized by a quart bottle of ink, which, striking him upon the top knot, showed that if the leopard can't change his spots the monkey can. A third ape fell into the glue pot and quickly resembled a statue cut in wax and varnished.

The animals were finally all secured and stowed in the box, where they are now quietly engaged in ruminating upon the fickleness of man's love. The employes of the express office look pale, and have the appearance of men who have passed through Andersonville, but they propose to conduct the express business in a first-class manner, and baboons, gorillas, or other wild denizens of the forest will be handled with neatness or dispatched, as may be necessary.

MYSTERIOUS AFFLICTION.

A Whole Family Suddenly Prostrated—The Mother Dies.

The Nashville *American* of Wednesday last has the following:—

But a few days since quite a well-known and well-to-do family of this city was in the full enjoyment of health and comfort. Within a very brief space of time the house of joy and gladness has been turned into one of mourning and deep sorrow. The sudden afflictions and bereavement are heightened and intensified by the mysteriousness with which they are environed. Abner Turner an old and well-known citizen of Nashville, resides with his family on North Front street, not far from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot. On last Saturday morning he and his family were in excellent health, and engaged in the customary avocations of the day. That day, at dinner, Mr. Turner, his three children, and their mother, were suddenly attacked with violent and acute pains, with retching and vomiting. Some of the children were attacked while eating. Soon Mr. and Mrs. Turner and a colored servant girl were attacked with similar symptoms, and the whole family was prostrated with the most painful, nauseating, and unaccountable sickness.

The retching and vomiting continued, with intervals of great pain and bodily weakness. The vomiting was followed by purging, with a combination of symptoms of a very depressing character. The best of medical aid was secured. Though the physicians themselves were puzzled as to the cause and nature of an attack by which so many had been suddenly and simultaneously prostrated, everything possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. Mrs. Turner continued lingering until near nine o'clock yesterday morning, when death relieved her of her sufferings. Mr. Turner and the children have considerably improved, and are regarded as out of danger, though they are still weakened and suffering from the attack. As to the cause of the sudden illness and fatal termination, none of a satisfactory character is assigned. We have heard of no suspicion of poisonous drug, intentional or otherwise, having been administered. Conjectures have been expressed as to the probabilities of the cause being the use of a brass kettle in the preparation of portions of the dinner. This, however, is mere conjecture, and no solution to the mysterious prostration of the family and singular sickness of the lady that terminated in her death has been arrived at.

A Child Saved from Drowning by Senator Fenton.

Yesterday, while Governor Fenton was enjoying the hospitalities of Colonel Wagstaff, at Babylon, he was the means of saving the life of a child, under the following circumstances:—He had gone out for a walk, and while near the pond on the premises of the Colonel, a large dog came rushing by, and either ran against a little girl, the youngest child of John Keller, the gardener of the Colonel, and knocked her into the water, or frightened the child so that she fell into the water. At that spot the pond is very deep and the current swift. Without stopping to throw off even his coat, the Governor jumped into the water, and, catching the child, swam with her to the shore. The gratitude of the parents can easier be imagined than described. The prompt action of Governor Fenton undoubtedly saved the life of the child.—*N. Y. Times*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

Martial Law on the Rhine.

Prussia Vigorously Recruiting

The Frigate La Gloire.

Superiority of the French Position.

Death of a Railway Official.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Shipwrecks on the German Coast.

LONDON, July 23.—A great many shipwrecks have recently occurred on the German coast by reason of the removal of beacons.

French Advantages.

It is generally admitted that the situation of the French army has every advantage over that of the Prussian. The French have two points of attack.

The Bank of England.

The officers of the Bank of England to-day announce a still further advance in the rate of interest. The minimum rate is now 4 per cent

Recruits for Prussia.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Government has issued circulars to all the Consuls of North Germany in foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage to the Fatherland, and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary. They are also empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany. The sailors of German ships now in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the armies, and the English dockyards are emptied to man the German navy.

Martial Law in the Rhenish Provinces.

BERLIN, July 23.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomerania, and Eastern Prussia.

The port of Hamburg is still open, and traffic is not disturbed.

The Rhine Still Open.

BERLIN, July 23.—The lower Rhine is still open to public travel. The Prussian headquarters is now at Kreuzenach, eight miles south of Bingen, on the river Nahr.

Fitting Out of La Gloire.

PARIS, July 23.—The war vessel La Gloire is now being fitted out at Toulon. She carried 32 guns and a crew of 570 men. Her engines are 800 horse power. St. Andre will command her.

The Lake of Constance.

PARIS, July 23.—Austria complains of the war measures which stop traffic on the Lake of Constance.

Proclamation of Napoleon.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day publishes a proclamation of the Emperor to the people of France.

The Bank of France.

The officers of the Bank of France announce to-day that notes of that institution will be redeemed in silver.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 23—11 30 A. M.—Consols open at 90 for money and account. United States bonds steady. 5-20s, 1862s, 82½; 1865s, old, 82½; 1867s, 82; 10-40s, 80. Stocks steady. Erie, 16; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 22.

LONDON, July 23.—Refined petroleum dull at 1s. 6d.

BREMEN, July 23.—Petroleum yesterday opened and closed quiet and steady at 6 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, July 23.—Petroleum yesterday opened quiet and steady at 14 marc bancos 4 schillings, and closed quiet and steady at 14 marc bancs.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of G. C. Franciscus.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CRESSON, Pa., July 23.—G. C. Franciscus, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died suddenly last night. His wife was in bed with him, and did not discover it till morning. His health has been very poor for a long while.

[Mr. G. C. Franciscus first entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as freight agent at Baltimore in November, 1852, the duties of which he faithfully carried out until January 1, 1853, when he was transferred to a similar position at Pittsburg. At this point he remained until the Pennsylvania Railroad Company became the owners of the Columbia Railroad, when he was placed in charge thereof, with the title of Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This post he held until January 1, 1866, when he was appointed to that of General Agent at Philadelphia. It will thus be seen that he has been in the service of the company for a period of nearly eighteen years. In the early part of 1867 he found his health failing him and journeyed to the South for the benefit thereof, where he remained through the summer. Returning he obtained additional leave of absence, and made a voyage to Europe, where he remained until the fall of 1868, returning seemingly a new man. When seen by one of the officers of the road last Wednesday at Whitehall, he proposed going to Cresson, to remain four weeks there with his family, and did leave for that place in the Erie train at 11½ A. M. As to the exact time of his death it is impossible to determine, there being no struggle, and his wife not even knowing that he was a corpse until she awoke about 5:30 o'clock in the morning. Deceased was about forty-eight years of age, a native of Columbia, and leaves a daughter. The Pennsylvania Railroad deeply feel his loss, as they looked upon him as an almost invaluable assistant. The cause of his death is supposed to have been consumption and a complication of diseases.—CITY ED. TEL.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The Midshipmen

who graduated at the Naval Academy last year, and who have just returned in the Sabine to Boston, from this cruise, will be ordered to report at the Academy on the 20th of September for examination for promotion to the grade of ensign.

Naval Appointment.

Secretary Robeson has appointed R. F. Stockton a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The Weather at the Seaside.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 23—9 A. M.—Wind south. Clear. Thermometer, 75.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	119¼	10·50 A. M.	119¼
10·05 "	119⅜	11·00 "	119⅜
10·10 "	119⅜	12·00 M.	120⅛
10·40 "	119⅜	12·00 P. M.	120⅛
10·45 "	119⅜	12·01 "	120⅛

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, July 23, 1870.

There has been considerable change in the money market during the past week, owing entirely to the political complications in Europe and the demand for capital growing out of them. The supply of funds at the banks has suffered a serious reduction, and it really looks as though we were to have a close market a full month in advance of former years. The warlike condition of Europe has completely unsettled financial affairs, and it is just now impossible to foresee the ultimate result. A great battle is imminent, and may be fought before this is in type, the result being to close the war and terminate the confusion and excitement which now prevail; but it is hardly probable. Meanwhile rates for money are firm and the demand active.

Gold opened at 119⅜, advanced, and closed at noon at 119⅝. The general tendency is upward.

Governments are quiet but rather stronger in a portion of the list.

Stocks were quiet, and prices show little change. City Sixes were disposed of at 101 @101⅛.

Small sales of Reading Railroad at 47⅜@47½; Pennsylvania at 57⅛, and Lehigh Valley at 57⅛.

Canal shares were dull. Sales of Lehigh at 32¾.

In Bank shares there were a few shares of Mechanics' sold at 32.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New.	101½	1000 sh Reading R.	47⅛
$3500 do ....bs.	101	100 do....b5.	47⅛
$500 do....bs.	101	800 do....c.	47 3-16
$2000 O C & A R R bs	80	100 do....	47⅛
$2000 Leh 6s, '84....	83	10 do	47⅛
$1000 Leh Con L....	79	300 do..bs.b30.	47⅛
$1000 Leh gold L.bs.	88¾	500 do ....bs.c.	47⅛
$10000 Union C bs....	6	100 do....	47⅛
7 sh Mech Bank..	32	100 do....	47⅛
93 sh Penna R..bs.	57⅛	21 sh Leh Val.s5wn	57⅛
400 do....bs.	57⅛	100 sh O C & A R.b30	45
1 sh Minehill..s5.	51	24 sh Cent Trans.bs	51¼
300 sh Leh Nav..bs.	32¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108¾@109; do., 1864, 108¾@109; do., 1865, 108¾@109; do., 1865, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 1867, do. 107¾@107¾; do. 1868, do., 107¾@107¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾; Pacific, 110¾@111. Gold, 119¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; do., 1862, 108¾@109; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do. 1865, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 1867, do. 107¾@107¾; do. 1868, do., 107¾@107¾; 10-40s, 106⅜@106¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119¾@119¾; Silver, 111@113. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $805@825; Central Pacific R. R., $840@860; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $755@785.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 23.—No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $30 per ton, without finding buyers. Chestnut Bark sells at $13 per cord.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way from second hands at $9·50. There is nothing doing. Flaxseed is much wanted, and if here would command a material advance on our recent quotations.

There is less spirit in the Flour trade, and although the offerings are light, there is less firmness in prices. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine, at $5·50@5·62½; extra at $5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·37½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. within the same range; and fancy lots at $7·75@8·75. Rye Flour is scarce and commands $5·87½@6. In Corn Meal no movement.

Wheat is dull, and 6c. per bushel lower. Sales of 2100 bushels at $1·60@1·62 for Pennsylvania and Western red, and $1·70 for white. Rye ranges from $1·10 to $1·14. Corn is dull, and 3c. lower. Sales of yellow at $1·12, and mixed Western at $1·08@1·10. Oats are in fair request at 66@67c. for Pennsylvania.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of 200 barrels Western iron-bound at $1·05.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 23.—Arrived, brig Leonia, from Rio, for orders.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....80 | 11 A. M.....89 | 2 P. M.....96

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr F. R. Baird, Irelan, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr John H Perry, Kelley, New Bedford, do.

Schr Mary A. Hyer, Terry, Provincetown, do.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Below Brandywine passed a brig supposed to be the John Welsh, Jr., from Sagua, and an unknown brig. Off Reedy Island a light bark coming up in tow.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HOW WILL THE WAR AFFECT US?

From the N. Y. Times.

Nothing will in the end be gained by refusing to recognize the almost certain effects of European war upon the public credit, the finances, and the business interests of this country. It is well to look upon the bright side of things as frequently and as long as possible; but we shall probably find ourselves in a better condition, after six months' foreign hostilities, if we acknowledge plainly the inconveniences and embarrassments we shall meanwhile encounter.

The first popular impression was that the United States might gain much, and could lose little, from the conflict between France and Prussia. "We shall not suffer a bit," was the hasty judgment of a well-known Wall street philosopher, when the imminence of war ceased to be doubtful; and we believe that the opinion he expressed is still generally entertained. "We shall get high prices for all the breadstuffs we export; there will be a large demand for American arms; and when Congress discards the blundering selfishness of our navigation laws, we may hope to acquire the largest share of the world's carrying trade." Such is the gist of the argument which many people have accepted as conclusive. They have not paused to reflect that the best of these possibilities—that referring to the carrying trade—presupposes liberal legislation, and that unless public opinion speedily compels the Congressional majority to throw the monopolists and their ideas overboard, the golden opportunity will pass unimproved. Nor have they attached sufficient importance to the fact that the demand for our breadstuffs, at the prices anticipated, is in part conditional upon the expansion of the war-area. So long as the contest in confined to France and Prussia, the legitimate effect upon the American market will be comparatively slight. The great granaries of Europe must be rendered inaccessible before the expected result is realized here; and that, again, implies that Russia and other leading powers will be active participators in the struggle.

We see, then, that the advantages which may be gained by this country are few in number, and in their nature contingent upon occurrences that are yet uncertain. On the other hand, the very contingencies which are relied upon to produce us solid advantages are those which will inflict upon us the most serious evils. Thus, the general and protracted war which will materially enrich our grain-growers and grain-merchants, and furnish an unparalleled chance for building up a colossal and prosperous shipping interest, will quickly operate adversely in other directions. The gain on our breadstuffs will be well-nigh counteracted by losses on cotton, and by the stoppage of the petroleum and other branches of trade. The exceptional activity in some lines of business will be counterbalanced by stagnation and depression in others. The customs revenue will suffer. And we may make up our minds to meet financial and business disturbance as a consequence of a large return of bonds from Europe, a rise in the gold premium, and an extensive unsettlement of values corresponding to the fresh depreciation of our currency.

There can be no escape from the penalties which at a time like this are sure to follow an inconvertible currency and a heavy debt, controlled to a very large extent by foreign creditors. The former circumstance exposes us to evils which, on a gold basis, would be much less formidable; the latter places our credit and our financial safety, in some degree, at the mercy of peoples whom a general war would precipitate into the gravest of all financial difficulties. Were hopes and wishes the bases of reasoning, we might rest assured that European investors would not send back securities so remunerative and so solid as our own. We might insist that they are too shrewd to exchange United States bonds, yielding a high rate of interest, for the bonds of any European Government engulfed in the uncertainties of a conflict of which no man knows the end. But experience is a better guide than hypothesis. And the brief experience we have had since France issued its declaration of war proves sufficiently what may be expected when the dimensions of the strife grow larger, and its dangers are more correctly understood. Whether at Frankfort or London, United States bonds have been the first to fall, and their fall has been heaviest. At Frankfort there is literally no market for them; at London their decline is out of all proportion to that borne by English consols or French rentes. An effect upon prices at once so startling and so immediate should dispel a delusion which many among us have cherished, and should induce us to prepare for the heavy return of bonds which must follow their continued depreciation in foreign markets. Had we got back to specie payments, even this return, though embarassing, would not necessarily be disastrous. Our people took the bonds when they were issued, and will doubtless be able to absorb them anew. But the return of Government bonds now means the export of gold to pay for them; and the export of large amounts of gold means a further depreciation in the value of greenbacks. Talk as we may—try as we may to explain away the unpleasant prospect—this is what the return of bonds implies.

Nor is this all. There are vast sums of railroad and other American securities, apart from Government bonds, which, being held abroad, must closely sympathize with the declining price of five-twenties. With these bonds we have been for some years accustomed to adjust commercial balances. We have discharged current European indebtedness with obligations which will now be forced upon the market. Of these securities not a few represent new railroad enterprises which have no place in the Wall street list; and these, we assume, must remain where they are. Others will follow in the track of the Government bonds. And any excess of imports over exports must be paid in coin instead of bonds, so swelling the source of disturbance and difficulty in the gold market of this country.

In still another manner shall we be inconvenienced. There are railroad and other enterprises whose early prosecution is contingent upon ability to float their bonds in Europe. Some of them are meritorious and of great importance. Against these the door of hope is meanwhile closed. While the war lasts their chance of obtaining the assistance they need is gone. The fact may not suggest additional financial difficulty, but it unquestionably involves the stoppage of works that are associated with the process of national development.

We offer these considerations not as excuses for panic, but as incentives to great caution on the part of financiers and business men, and especially on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. There is yet nothing before us which we may not hope to overcome. Our ability to tide over the difficulty, however, is dependent upon a candid appreciation of impending events, and a financial policy which shall render official theories subordinate to strong and inevitable facts.

WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the N. Y. World.

Not from native North Carolinians alone, but from officers of the Northern army established since the war in that once free and always true and gallant old commonwealth, we receive the most startling and, for every honest and fair-minded American citizen, most humiliating accounts of the brutal despotism fastened upon the "old North State" by its "loyal" Governor Holden.

This person, to whom the imbecile administration at Washington have practically abandoned that absolute control of the lives and liberties of the people of North Carolina which was taken from them by the Federal sword, has organized and is now organizing a military force by which he proposes to perpetuate his ill-gotten and worse-employed authority. His soldiers are forced or bribed from the peaceful pursuits of honest citizenship, put under the command of irresponsible and, for the most part, imported ruffians, and sent right and left throughout the State to browbeat its inhabitants and to dominate its politics. The columns of the press have borne repeated witness of late to the outrageous and intolerable tyranny of this petty radical prince. This witness no man of character has ventured to impugn. It is of record and unquestioned that one of the satellites of Holden, a scoundrel whose name of Kirk recalls the darkest days of the prostration of English freedom at the feet of the Stuarts, has flung back the writ of habeas corpus into the faces of the judges who have dared to issue it; that he has seized and imprisoned free citizens of America without a pretence or a proffer of any charge against them; that he lives, he with his forces, at free quarters upon an industrious people, like so many German *lanzknechts* of the middle ages upon the burghers of Italy or of Flanders.

For all these things who cares? While they are disgracing the nineteenth century and the boasted triumph of free institutions in the New World, the Chief Magistrate of the Union which they make a delusion and a snare is smoking the weed of ineptitude in the halls of indolence at Long Branch. The members of his Cabinet are discharging their minds of all serious responsibilities whatever—this one in the Blue Mountains of Virginia and that one among the fluid or the four-footed delights of Saratoga. The ululating Radicals, as men who are conscious of a vested interest in torrid penal regions inevitable but as yet unvisited, disdain the fervent heats of July, and come together, passionate and perspiring, to denounce the "usurper of the French throne, the butcher of republican Frenchmen, and the persistent disturber of the peace of Europe."

Suppose all this to be as true and temperate as it is noisy and nonsensical. What interest have we in the "usurper of the French throne," in "republican Frenchmen," or in "the peace of Europe," at all comparable to our interest in the American usurper of State authority in North Carolina, in the American butcher of republican Americans, or in the persistent American disturbers of the peace of the United States?

WHY THEY DON'T BEGIN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A great deal of disappointment has been expressed at the apparent slowness of the French and Prussians to begin the active fighting of the war. This shows that people have entertained very unreasonable expectations. It is not yet three weeks since the disturbances in connection with the nomination of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne commenced, and already a great battle is looked for, and its absence made the ground for doubting whether there will be war at all.

In order to fight a great battle, it is first necessary to get great armies upon the territory where the fighting is to take place. This requires time. No matter how thorough the preparations of the combatants may have been, they cannot place their forces at once at the scene of action. If, as is reported, the French purpose to assemble three hundred thousand men between Strasburg and Thionville, it is hardly possible that the task should be completed before the first of August; and even that rapidity of movement will be something without precedent. The Prussians on their side are no doubt using all possible diligence; but it will be many days before a Prussian army can be drawn up in line of battle opposite to a French army, and the dread signal for the contest between the two be given. In 1859 preparations for the war between France and Austria were making as early as January, but not a blow was struck till May. In 1866 Austria and Prussia began to put their armies on a war footing in March; but, though they moved with unexampled celerity, the battle of Sadowa was not fought till July.

Let nobody, therefore, imagine that because we do not receive the news of great battles immediately, there is to be no war. The war is certain and inevitable. The battles will be few, and they will be fought at times which cannot be determined beforehand. The exclusion of Belgium from the territory in which the armies can manœuvre, and the limitation of it to the narrow expanse between Switzerland and the Belgian frontier, will confine operations to a narrower space than has been opened to any previous war between France and Germany. But even this comparatively limited range will suffice for combats that will put the families of two great nations into mourning, and will stain one of the most fertile portions of Europe with human blood.

Let us not be impatient for the awful conflict to begin. As there is always a pause before a great tempest is let loose, it is only fitting that there should be a pause before this pandemonium of death and fire is unchained upon Europe.

THE STORY OF GEORGE HARRIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We gave yesterday a curious history of the actual facts and characters out of which grew "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They are chiefly interesting as furnishing one of those odd examples of the development of national events and revolutions, by chance, in themselves both commonplace and trivial, which occur sometimes as if to call our attention sharply to the Divine Prevision underlying the ordinary every-day routine of our lives. The original George Harris was but one of a thousand nameless slaves who ran through on the underground railroad to Canada. His story is inferior to most of the others in dramatic interest, yet it furnished the germ of Mrs. Stowe's book, and this book, although when critically judged it is not equal in power to some of her others which are comparatively unknown, was without doubt one of the inciting causes of the war which set free over four millions of slaves.

We urge upon the more intelligent of the colored people the propriety of collecting now such histories as this of Lewis Clarke, and any others which will paint in imperishable colors for them the picture of slavery and the slave as he was. The natural impulse since the war with the whites of the North has been to put it and its cause out of sight as quickly as possible. They fought, driven by a savage necessity, with their own flesh and blood; and that necessity overcome, they have no mind to go book and pick over the details of the loathsome quarrel. They would be glad if the sunshine and quick-growing grain would hide now and always their brother's blood and their own which cry against each other from the ground. Nor would we have the histories kept as a record of guilt laid up against the slaveholder. Of a dead sin—no memorial. Beside that Christian consideration, there is the plain one of common sense, that it would be unfair to hold them responsible for that error out of the belief in which they are rapidly growing. In ten years from now, slavery could by no possibility form a part of the Constitution of a Southern State. So quickly do the morals, the opinions, and the sentiment of a people alter and adapt themselves to the actual necessity of their present life. Nothing changes the creed of a corporate body so fast as expediency. In 1858 we saw a mulatto slave arrested when crossing the Ohio river and taken into the streets of a border town on the Southern side. She had her baby in her arms, with which she had travelled on foot two hundred miles, only to see the strip of free soil on the other side of the river, and to be dragged back into slavery again. The citizens turned out to help drive her through the streets, and when some woman would have given her a cup of water out of charity, drove her back from her with insults. The same town, its interests being with the North, three years afterwards, was foremost in the Union cause, and now is eager to give suffrage, and that with the heartiest good will, not only to black men but to black women. The wind is driving the great currents with this straw.

Free labor, mutual trade, and immigration will make the nightmare tales of the cruelties of slavery appear fabulous in the eyes of the next generation of whites at the South, and it perhaps is as well it should be so. But if the descendants of slaves would furnish the surest incentive to ambition to their own children, they will suffer not one of these records of heroism among themselves to fall to the ground. "It may be good for a man," as says the prophet, "to remember that he had borne the yoke in his youth," provided he can also remember that he risked life and all that made life dear to rid himself of the yoke. If the colored people of this country desire a stronger bond to make them a nation they can find it in the names of the men and women who first testified in torture and death to the price at which they held their chance of freedom. Let them not forget to carry these household gods with them from generation to generation, lest they learn to wear their liberty lightly, forgetting its worth. At the recent closing exercises of the Anti-Slavery Society in Pennsylvania, some reference was made to a record that had been kept for many years by the agent of the underground railroad in Philadelphia, himself the son of a slave, and a man of remarkable intelligence and probity. To that office, under the care of the leading Pennsylvanian Friends, came negroes from every part of the South, in every disguise, maimed and scarred, in boxes and bales—alive sometimes, to draw the free breath they had never known—dead sometimes, in sight of land. No tragedy could surpass in elements of dramatic horror the simple facts as stated by the agent; the covert notice, given by telegram, that goods were to be looked for; the watching for the train; its delays when life hung upon an hour, upon the chance overturn of the box by a careless porter; its conveyal to the office; the two or three men and women at night with locked doors, standing with bated breath while the boards were knocked off, not knowing whether a free man would come out among them or a dead lump of matter on which man could wreak his brutal malice no longer. Brothers met in this room that had never seen each other's faces; mothers came here for tidings of the children that had been taken from them long years ago, not knowing whether they were living or dead. We sincerely hope that the promise made of the publication of this especial record will be fulfilled, and that all such histories may be preserved now while they can be taken down freshly from the lips of eye-witnesses. To the most indifferent reader they would prove full of a strange interest, and pregnant with a noble meaning. But to the future descendant of these men they will have a value only to be appreciated when they are lost beyond recall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 8 6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 29 1m Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. E. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 711 WALNUT Street. 1 s6

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE
PURE WHEAT WHISKY,
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1 50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 18 s tf

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 2p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY INdiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau st., N.Y. City. 6 23tuths 13t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3¾ by 5¾ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3¾ by 5¾ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¼ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¼ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 10½ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9½ inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed and kept in order at the expense of the contractor The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edged and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,408,250
Letter size, first quality	60,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
12 eod 13t Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, 25th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Amber street, from the southwest curbline of Setterly street, to connect with the sewer in Sergeant street. And on the northwest side of Girard avenue, from Vienna street to the southwest curb-line of Montgomery avenue. Said sewers to be constructed with brick, circular in shape, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 30th day of September, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavations, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
7 21 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Eleventh street, below Thompson, Twentieth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL
7 20 23 26 30aul 4 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-first Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Manayunk, Twenty-first ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
7 20 23 26 30 aul 4 Secretary.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 10 mwf

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
4 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Christopher Naulty, John W. Baldy, alias Welsh, and William H. Duncan are the names of the parties arrested on the charge of outraging the young lady on South Broad street. The former was held for a further hearing and the two latter were committed for trial.

—The funeral of General William A. Leech, late Register of Wills, which takes place this afternoon, will be attended by the National Guards, officers of the 1st Division, Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M., Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, Americus Club, and several other civic societies, with many of the friends of the deceased.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 118⅞.

—Both the customs and revenue receipts have been light this week.

—The laying of the Panama and West India cable has been commenced.

—Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, was present at the Paradol obsequies yesterday.

—A loan for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railroad will be guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

—Information has been received in Washington that Turkey intends to maintain strict neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.

—General Starring has been appointed an agent of the Treasury Department to go to Europe to hunt up frauds on the customs.

—Secretary Boutwell has decided that new proposals shall be issued for furnishing the granite for the New York and Boston post offices.

—At a meeting of miners, held at Pottsville yesterday, it was resolved to resume work upon the basis of 1869. The operators meet on Monday to consider the proposition.

—General Stoneman has arrived at Prescott and assumed command of the Arizona Department. His first order was one to post commanders to regard all Indians as hostile.

—The war steamer Sabine, having the graduating class of 1869 on board, arrived at Boston yesterday, having been absent a year, cruising in European and Brazilian waters.

City Councils.

A special meeting of both branches of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Common Council.—The Mayor's message vetoing the Locust Street Railway bill was read.

The objections of the Mayor were sustained, by a vote of yeas 8, nays 24, on the question whether the resolution should pass notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor.

A communication from the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities was also laid before the Chamber by the Mayor. The communication sets forth that as fiduciaries for upwards of 145 estates, they held certificates of city loans prior to the act of Congress of 25th of February, 1862, to the amount of $549,000, and that they had demanded and been refused payment in coin of the July interest thereon, and had also been refused payment in United States notes of $11,301, due as the July interest on $376,700 of the city's loans, created subsequent to the said act of Congress, held for the same estate, but in separate certificates. The reason assigned for the latter refusal was the inability of the City Treasurer to separate the payments on his books of interest on the different loans. Referred to the Committee on Finance and Law.

On a call of the House, there being no quorum, the Chamber adjourned.

Select Council.—A communication was received from the officers of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, stating that the corporation has charge, in a fiduciary capacity, of city loans amounting to $549,000, and these loans were created prior to 1862. Payment of the July interest in coin has been refused by the City Treasurer, and the company ask that the Treasurer be directed to pay in coin, and that the amount already paid in currency be considered a payment on account.

The communication was referred to the Committees on Law and Finance.

Mr. William F. Smith presented his resignation as member of Select Council for the Twenty-second ward, to take effect January 1, 1871. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Cramer presented a communication from the Citizens' League for the improvement of Broad street, urging Councils to take speedy action toward a loan for the said improvement.

Common Council, where the resolution in regard to Locust street originated, having sustained the Mayor's veto, Select Council adjourned.

THE WAR.

NAPOLEON'S CIRCULAR TO FOREIGN POWERS—BISMARCK'S BREACH OF FAITH—SEVERAL SKIRMISHES ON THE FRONTIER.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 21st, and addressed to the diplomatic agents of France at foreign capitals. The circular mentions the explanation made on the 15th of July in the Chambers, in regard to the rapid events of a negotiation, in which, as fast as we redoubled our efforts to preserve peace, the secret designs were developed of an adversary resolved to render peace impossible.

Whether the Berlin Cabinet had judged war necessary for the accomplishment of their projects against the self-government of the German States, or, hardly satisfied at having established in the centre of Europe a military power formidable to all its neighbors, they had wished to turn to account the power already acquired by displacing definitely to the advantage of Prussia the international equilibrium, the premeditated intention to refuse us guarantees which were indispensable to our security as well as our honor showed, itself by the strongest evidence in their conduct of the negotiations.

The circular then mentions the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, and declares that the Berlin Cabinet hoped to place the Prince on the throne of Charles V by surprise, believing Europe would accept an accomplished fact, and that France, in spite of her temporary displeasure, would hesitate to oppose the expressed will of the Spanish people, who were friendly to her. The French Government, informed of the danger from this intrigue, did not hesitate to denounce it to the representatives of the people and to foreign powers.

All have felt that Prussia was alone in her unscrupulous policy, and that, knowing herself to be without the support of a common right, she has, nevertheless, sought to impose upon Europe further abuse of so dangerous an extension of her influence that France took up the cause and the balance of power, knowing it to be the cause of all people menaced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of one royal house. In doing so she had not placed herself in opposition to her own maxims and policy or those of the great powers.

The circular cites as proof the case of Belgium, Greece, and Naples, and the refusal of the great powers to allow any of their princes to mount these thrones.

The circular then mentions the withdrawal of Hohenzollern, the refusal of Prussia to give guarantees, and other incidents which have followed, adding:—"France ought to demand guarantees, since Prussia has already given her word that the Prince of Hohenzollern should not mount the throne of Spain, when, in March, 1869, there had been a question of his candidature. At that time the French Minister at Berlin told the King no Prussian could reign in Spain. Count Bismarck replied:—'France need not concern herself at a contingency so improbable,' and Herr von Thile, Prussian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave his word of honor that Hohenzollern was not and could not be a candidate.

"If assurances thus solemn cannot be relied upon, diplomatic intercourse must cease. In repudiating such pledges, Prussia challenges France, who now only demands in view of the tergiversation that the former renunciation of her designs be made real and permanent."

The circular concludes by declaring that history must assign to Prussia the responsibility for the war, which she had the means of avoiding, and which, while she affects to deplore it, she has rather sought, and adds:—"Under what circumstances has she done this? It is, when France for four years past has refrained with almost exaggerated scrupulousness from invoking against her treaties concluded under mediation of the Emperor, but to which she has failed to give a voluntary support of all acts of this Government, which has only thought of means of freeing herself from the obligations of treaties even while signing them. Europe has been a witness. Let Europe pronounce upon the justice of our cause."

A manifesto to the Germans will follow, and will be introduced into Germany by way of Italy.

PARIS, July 22—6 P. M.—Evening journals report several skirmishes yesterday between the advance guards along the line of the frontier, but give no details. It is extremely difficult to obtain intelligence from the seat of war, as correspondents are strictly forbidden from approaching the army lines. The authorities of Strasburg no longer permit strangers to ascend the steeple of the cathedral. The movements of the troops on both sides can be seen from that point.

Quarters are preparing for the Emperor and staff at Strasburg. The number of volunteers who have enlisted for the war is 97,000.

Many ladies offer their services as nurses for the wounded. While in the service they will wear a costume similar to that of Sisters of Charity.

PARIS, July 22.—The Emperor came to Paris to-day and received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuileries. President Schneider, in the name of the Corps Legislatif, addressed the Emperor as follows:—

"Sire:—The Corps Legislatif has terminated its labors. It has unanimously voted all subsidies and all laws needful for the national defense, thus giving signal proof of its patriotism.

"If it is true that not he who declares war, but he who causes it is the real author, there will be but one voice among nations, to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who, maddened by unhoped-for successes and encouraged by our patience and desire to preserve for Europe the benefits of peace, has conspired against our security and attacked our honor. In such a case France knows her duty.

"Ardent hopes follow you to the army, which, accompanied by your son, you take command of. Behind you—behind our army, so accustomed to carry high the standard of France—is the nation. Remit without uneasiness the regency to your august spouse. She will unite with authority her great qualities and insure the force given by the liberal institutions inaugurated by you. The heart of the nation is with you and the army."

To this the Emperor replied as follows:—

"Messieurs:—I experience great satisfaction on the eve of my departure for the army, in being able to thank you for the patriotic cooperation you have given my government. War is legitimate when it is made with the assent of the country and the approbation of its representatives. You are right in recalling the words of Montesquieu, 'The true author of war is not he who declares but he who renders it necessary.' We have done all that depended on us to avoid it, and I may say the entire nation, in its irresistible force, has dictated our resolutions.

"I confide to you, in parting, the Empress, who will call you around her should circumstances require. She knows how to fill courageously the duty which the position imposes. I take with me my son. He will learn in the midst of the army how to serve his country. Resolved to pursue with energy the great mission confided to me, I have faith in the success of our arms, for I know France is standing behind me, and God protects us."

ANTWERP, July 22.—An English fleet is expected at the mouth of the Scheldt, and pilots are waiting there to conduct it to safe anchorage.

PARIS, July 22—10 P. M.—It is reported here that the Prussian army has fallen back and taken up a defensive position between Coblentz and Mayence, but the report is contradicted. A dispatch from Berne says the Swiss Government has forbidden the exportation of cereals and horses.

Lebœuf, Major-General of the army, left Paris to-day for the front. It is said the Emperor will go to-morrow, but his departure is not certain. The report of the death of General Donay is contradicted.

Popular demonstrations have been made in Bavaria against the war. The Rothschilds lost twenty millions by the war. Erlanger and other bankers also lose heavily. The Bank of France has thirteen hundred millions in specie.

PARIS, July 22.—It is reported to-day on good authority that General Prim lately met Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

PARIS, July 22.—Henry Martin, the celebrated French historian, publishes a long article in the *Siecle* this morning, taking ground that France ought to break with Rome, seeing that the extravagant pretensions of the Pope are fatal to the liberties of the Gallican Church.

ROME.

PARIS, July 22.—The following is the allocution delivered by the Pope on the occasion of the promulgation of the infallibility dogma:—

"The activity of the sovereign pointiff has been great, but it does not destroy. It builds, it does not oppress. It sustains and it often defends the rights of our brethren; that is, the rights of bishops and of some who have not voted with us. Let them feel that they have voted in error, and let them remember that a few years ago they thought as we do. Have they then two consciences, two wills on the same subject? Heaven forbid. We pray, then, that God, who alone makes miracles, will illumine their hearts and minds that they may return to the bosom of their father, that is, the sovereign pontiff, the unworthy vicar of Christ, and work with us against the enemies of the Church. Let it so be that we may say with St. Augustine, 'Lord, you have given us your admirable light and now we see.' May Heaven bless you all."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 48	MOON RISES	0 51
SUN SETS	7 24	HIGH WATER	9 31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.

Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Nor. bark Lyset, 9 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr E. Magee, Smith, 6 days from Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Mary Stow, Rankin, 4 days from Cromwell, Conn., with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Anna Barton, Frink, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Annie Magee, Young, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with lumber to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 23.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Harry and Carrie, with lumber to D. H. Houtz & Co.

J. R. S. Ryan, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

C. A. Tyman and Mary E. Steine, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.

Chattanooga, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Reliance, with lumber, for New York.

Seven Sisters, with lumber, for Jersey City.

Lady Elgin, with coal, for New Castle.

Harry and John, with coal to order.

G. M. Zeigler, with coal, for Salem, N. J.

Joseph Stickney, with coal, for Wilmington, Del.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., July 22.—In the harbor, five schooners and steamer America.

At the Breakwater, brigs Scotland, Marine, and Kodiac.

Passed in, one full-rigged brig and one herm brig.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Holsatia, from New York for Hamburg, arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

Steamers Saxon, Sears, and Virginia, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 21st inst.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, cleared at New York 21st inst. for Wilmington, Del.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, from Salinas, P. R., 9th, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Charles E. Paige, Doughty, hence, at Key West 7th inst.

Schr Anna Sheppard, Weeden, for Philadelphia, was at the bar, Pass Cavallo, 13th inst., ready for sea.

Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, hence, at Portsmouth 19th inst.

Schrs Wind, Warwick, from Trenton for Hartford, and M. Powell, Fenton, from do. for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.

Schrs Copia, West, from Boston, and Eliza, Hall, from Bridgeport, both for Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.

Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, cleared at New York 21st inst.

Schrs John Lancaster, Williams, and A. Trudell, Hess, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Schr Gust, Martin, from Trenton for Providence, at Stonington 20th inst.

Schr Jesse S. Clark, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Stonington 20th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport, P. M. 18th inst.

Schrs Mary R. Somers, Blackman, from Alexandria for Boston; John Stroup, Crawford, from Philadelphia for Lynn; Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst. Sailed, schrs Emily H. Naylor, John Somes, L. & A. Babcock, and others.

Schr Seguin, Call, hence, at Bath 19th inst.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 20th inst., with 100 bbls. rosin and 100,000 feet lumber.

Schrs N. W. Magee, Ketchum, and George S. Adams, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Sloop Delaware, Kaims, hence, at Norfolk 19th inst.

MISCELLANY.

A despatch dated Berlin, July 22, says:—The North German Lloyds to-day announce the suspension of the steamer service to America.

Ship Bengal, which put into Rio Janeiro after colliding with British bark Royal Berkshire, was badly damaged in the stem. She would partially discharge cargo, repair, and proceed on her voyage about July 1. Two of the saved were picked up floating on a spar the morning after the collision. One of them said the collision was the fault of the bark, as there was no one at the wheel, all being employed in catching water from a shower then falling.

Ship Nonantum, from New Orleans for Liverpool, before reported taken to Key West after being ashore, struck on or near the Washerwoman Shoals on the 9th inst. The assistance of the wreckers was called in, and after lightening her of 134 bales cotton succeeded in getting her off, arriving in port on the 12th. Divers have been employed to inspect her bottom; they find her keel gone up to the garboards, nearly all the way from the fore chains to the stern post, and the post remaining badly split.

Steamer Anglia, at New York from Glasgow, brought 351 passengers.

Schr Henry P. Russell, at Bangor, grounded on a rock at low water, opposite Western Depot, and broke lower rudder-plate. Other damage not known. Was lying at Dunning's Dock repairing.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

3 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

9 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi rivers between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 23, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 23.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent. effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street,

Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.

City of Paris, Saturday, July 30, at 7 A. M.

City of London, Saturday, August 6, at 2 P. M.

Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 9, at 1 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 14 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 2 17

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	113,950·00
100,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	100,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
$5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
$5,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$56,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622·27.	Market value, $1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	$5,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	3,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,862,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE, NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,

JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

AMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.

WILLIAM [illegible], Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL, FOURTH and GEORGE Streets.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT for the benefit of Mr. WILLIAM FALLOWFIELD, the blind Pianist and Vocalist,

TUESDAY EVENING, July 26.

On this occasion the following gentlemen have kindly volunteered to appear:—H. L. Batchelor, Pianist; John Baker, Baritone; James Fielding, Miniature Organ; William Pulman, Violinist; W. Markward, the Renowned Comic; Charles Drew, Balladist; Thomas Lachall, Champion Bone Player; Ed. Chew, Celebrated Clog Dancer; William Fallowfield, Blind Vocalist.

Come and stretch forth a hand like a brother,
Remember that life's but a span,
'Tis our duty to help one another,
And do a good turn when we can.

Admission Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at o'clock; Concert commences at 8. 7 12 12t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS $2,783,581

Losses paid since organization $25,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869 ..... $1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. ..... 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869 ..... $1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,367
Premiums in course of transmission	86,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 8 4

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandize, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Natnan L. Jones,
Albert Asmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Joseph Bandsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Joseph Bonchter,
Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,

Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIA

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

"THE LIBERTY OF LABOR."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Those newspapers which (like the Richmond *Dispatch*) persistently assert that the *Tribune* has favored and recommended the introduction of large masses of Chinese laborers to compete, at low wages, with American workmen (to use a milky euphuism which need offend no sensitive soul), state 'the thing which is not.' That this kind of labor will ever be, to any great extent, employed in the New England and Middle States there is good reason to doubt. How far it can compete with the labor of the blacks at the South and Southwest is one problem of which the solution must be waited for; while still another is, to what extent it may be relied upon for subjugating our enormous territory, of the cultivation of which we have made scarcely a beginning. These are political and economical questions which must receive their response through the lapse of time and through circumstances. For the present we put them aside.

"But what the *Tribune* has insisted upon, and while it is published will continue to insist upon, is that in the practical solution of these problems on the part of the race calling itself Caucasian (we don't know why), there shall be no cruelty, no injustice, no violation of the fundamental principles of freedom, but, on the contrary, a strict adherence to the republican doctrine upon which this Government is founded. That is to say: having held out an invitation to all the world to come to us; having for years declared the United States to be the refuge of the nations; having put into our Constitution an acknowledgment of equal rights for all; having proclaimed that within our borders no man shall be forbidden to work at such lawful calling as to him may seem proper; having made a covenant against wrong and injustice; having done all this with fervency and in apparent good faith, our idea is that the United States should either renounce its principles or boldly stick to them.

"We claim for the Chinaman, as for every other kind of man, full permission to come within our borders, to work here at his trade, to make contracts which our laws will enforce, and generally to do all those things which he might do if he were a Swede, an Irishman, or a Patagonian. About the expediency of his coming or staying away, we say nothing. That is his business and not ours.

"Secondly, we aver, with all the force of which we are capable, the right of an employer to employ such workmen as he may see fit, be the same demigods or Digger Indians. That, we say, is his business.

"Thirdly, we deny the right of any class of men to band themselves together to prevent any human being from working if he wishes to work—industry not being so universal in this world, or so fatal to its prosperity, that we must resort to mobs to diminish it.

"These are our views. Now for their practical application. We find at North Adams, in the State of Massachusetts, a company of Chinese employed in a certain way. Being thus employed, peaceably and profitably (according to their own ideas of profit), we deny the right of anybody to harass or in any way obstruct them. We claim for them the protection of all laws which are good—of the Divine, the moral, and the enacted. Any organized attempt to drive them away from the town in which they are sojourning we hold to be a conspiracy, punishable by fine and imprisonment. If one of them is killed, it is murder. If the building in which they work is burned, it is arson. They are under the protection of the laws of Massachusetts, and they must so remain (if the laws aforesaid are good for anything) while they remain in the peace of the Commonwealth.

'Gentlemen critics and cavillers! There is our doctrine concerning Chinese labor. If you can improve upon it, or refute it, go ahead!"

—The above article from the New York *Tribune* enunciates such correct doctrine on the Chinese question that we fully endorse it. If a crusade is to be organized against idleness, we are not sure that we might not be tempted to join it. The land teems with lazy loafers who are a burden to society and a perpetual tax upon its productive energies. If a million of these sponges could be shipped off to a foreign land, in exchange for a million of faithful workmen of any nationality, this country would be immensely benefited. But since we cannot get rid of our lazzaroni, about the very worst thing we can attempt is to exclude useful laborers from our shores. Such a policy would be especially inopportune at a moment when the European war threatens to suspend the influx of German immigration and when the necessity of foreign industrial help is more palpable than at any former period of our history. The real development of more than nine-tenths of our territory has scarcely yet commenced, and thousands of tempting fields of industry are habitually neglected in sparsely-populated and poorly-cultivated districts. The Chinaman, if he comes here at all, must come as the ally and aid, in many ways, of the American laborer. In California he has performed labors too unremunerative to gratify the cupidity of our countrymen, without affecting the demand or wages for any description of American skilled labor. He has done useful things which would have remained undone in the absence of his assistance, and filled voids that would have remained unfilled if he had not come hither. We cannot understand what harm has resulted from the exploitation of abandoned gold placers by the Chinamen, from their employment in California factories, from their labors as barbers, or house servants, or even from their service as workmen on the western division of the Pacific Railroad. If they work hard and consume little, we can afford to condone even this grievous sin in consideration of the rapidity with which all immigrants learn to bring their demands up to the full American standard. There is a certain class of politicians who seem to be distressed by the fear that the Chinaman will reduce the wages of skilled laborers in the East to six dollars a month; but they should console their perturbed spirits with the reflection that no such reduction can ever be effected unless a corresponding change in the cost of all the necessaries of life precedes and superinduces it. Good work will continue to secure a good living in this country long after these men have ceased to play the demagogue. Meanwhile sensible men can decide for themselves whether it is better to have the articles which enter into daily consumption dear and scarce on account of the lack of laborers, than cheap and plenty through their abundance; and whether America, after having reaped a golden harvest from the encouragement of immigration, should now reverse her policy and close her ports.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

A SPECIAL meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon to consider a message from the Mayor vetoing the resolution of Councils authorizing the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway to use Locust street as a stopping-place. At the last session of the Legislature the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Company was given authority to lay a connecting track on Locust street for the convenience of visitors to the Academy of Music, and although there was considerable opposition to this arrangement on the part of property-holders in the vicinity, it was generally conceded to be for the public benefit. The Mayor takes a just view of the case when he states that the act authorizing the laying of the connecting tracks gives all the requisite permission to make the necessary stoppages for the reception of passengers, and that the resolution of Councils being unnecessary is necessarily unwise. The Mayor intimates that the resolution to make Locust street a place of temporary rest could easily be construed into an authority to establish a regular standing place for cars, or to make a siding adjacent to the track, all of which would be obstructions to a street already not too wide, and annoyances and impediments to travel. If such a favor as this were to be extended to the Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets road, other railway companies could expect to enjoy the privilege of stopping their cars in front of the Walnut and Chesnut Street Theatres and other places of amusement. The Mayor urges that the passenger railway companies are already looked upon with disfavor by many of our citizens because of the extraordinary bounties they have received, and that it is well that they should be more cautious in asking for public favors, as they may reach a point where public indignation will be aroused and shown in a marked manner. The position assumed by the Mayor with regard to this matter will meet with the cordial approval of all the citizens of Philadelphia, except those immediately interested in the object of the resolution, and Councils acted wisely by sustaining the veto.

THE INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT.

AT THE special meeting of Councils held yesterday afternoon a communication was received from the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, stating that, as fiduciaries for a number of estates, they held certificates of city loans prior to the act of Congress of the 25th of February, 1862, to the amount of $549,000, and that they had demanded and been refused payment in coin of the July interest, and had also been refused payment in legal-tender notes of the sum of $11,301 due as the July interest on $376,700 of the city's loans, created subsequently to the said act of Congress, held for the same estates, but in separate certificates. The reason assigned by the City Treasurer for his refusal to pay the latter amount was his inability to separate the payments on his books of interest on the different loans. This communication was referred by both branches of Councils to their Committees on Law and Finance, and the whole subject will therefore go over until the regular meeting in September, unless the Mayor calls another special meeting to consider it. The disposition shown by the members of Councils to temporize with this important matter is not creditable to their good judgment and public spirit. If the creditors of the city choose to go to law about it, they can undoubtedly compel the payment in gold of the interest on the loans created prior to the act of 1862, and the city will have to foot a bill of costs and other legal expenses in addition. There can be nothing whatever gained by delay, even in political capital, and those members of Councils who hope to win favor with thoughtless voters in their wards will probably find that they have made a wrong calculation if the city becomes involved in a series of expensive lawsuits. There is no reason why the city loans should not command a premium in the market, and it is only the hesitating, dubious, and insincere system of managing our finances that Councils have adopted for so many years past that has brought our credit to its present low ebb.

ANOTHER PHENOMENON.

An American Medium Does Some Astonishing Playing and Singing.

The wonderful doings by an American medium are recorded by a London letter writer, who says:—"He is a young man about twenty-one, tall, and strikingly handsome. His manifestations are of a varied character, but those which attract the most notice by their novelty are musical. Visiting a house one day where he happened to be, I heard from a room on the floor above me some very masterly playing on the piano-forte. I went upon the staircase to hear better, and have seldom heard any player with a finer and stronger grasp of the capabilities of the instrument. In a few moments singing was added—the singing, apparently, of a fine soprano of great compass, execution and power. Entering the drawing-room, I found this young American—the player and the singer—and he played, talked, and sang for an hour. He assured me, and his friends assured me also, that he had never learned to play, and could not even read music, and that he played and sang only under spirit influence. I afterwards heard him play and sing for two hours to a company of thirty or forty persons, to their apparent great delight. At Paris, where he was for some time, he told me he had played and sung before the best musical circles, and in London he is engaged almost every night at fashionable parties, at which his extraordinary performances are naturally the chief attraction. One of his feats is to sit down to a piano with a musician and take part in a duet, which may be either an improvisation or music with which he is quite unacquainted. Of course, I cannot say personally that he has had no practice, which would enable him to play the gems of the finest operas with great breadth and felicity of treatment; but I certainly think his whole performance one of a very extraordinary character.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ UNION SERVICES—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN and THIRD REFORMED CHURCHES.—Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D. D., of Pittsburg, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, at 10½ o'clock, and in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, in the evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ UNION SERVICES.—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to-morrow in WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH at 10½ A. M., and in SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, at 8 P. M.

☞ SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. L. C. MATLACK, of New Orleans, will preach to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ REV. JAMES NEILL WILL PREACH IN the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch, Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 7 2 85t*

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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SUMMER

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CHESNUT

W STREET. R

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY, over the West Jersey Railroad, in honor of the FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT, Accompanied by Professor McClurg's celebrated Liberty Silver Cornet Band,

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870.

Fare for the Excursion.....$1·50

Tickets for sale at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street; at the Band Headquarters, No. 337 Chesnut street; and at Market Street Wharf (upper side) on the morning of the Excursion.

Last boat leaves Market Street Wharf (upper side) at 6 o'clock A. M. 7 22 2t*

☞ DURYEA'S GLEN COVE STARCH received the first prize at all exhibitions in this country and in Europe for the past ten years. Starch when pure is purely white and free from sourness. Inferior starch has a golden or yellow tinge, a color not desirable in one's linen. If you want the best and most economical in use ask for DURYEA'S.

Wholesale Agents,

HENRY C. KELLOGG & CO.,

7 22 2t* WATER and CHESNUT Streets.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of Taxes, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1870, payable on and after AUGTST 1, proximo, when the transfer-books will be reopened.

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1870.

The obligations of this Company given for premium on Gold in settlement for Bonds or Coupons due April 1, 1870, or those given for the settlement of matured Coupons issued by the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at any time on and after the 20th of August next.

7 15 14t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

☞ T. W. BAILY, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ DURYEA'S IMPROVED CORN STARCH received the prize medals at the Paris and Havre International Expositions. Try it, and you will find it the most healthy and economical in the world. 7 22 2t*

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents,

26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

No. 303 BROADWAY,

New York.

MAP

OF THE

Seat of War in Europe,

Size 33x28 inches, $2'00,

MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS.

Compiled from the latest and most authentic sources by U. HENDSCHL.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

7 23 2t PHILADELPHIA.

THE PERFECTION OF THE ART OF REFINING WHISKIES.

P. Hevner, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases*.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest Cereals in a partial vacuum, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to about 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 120 degrees of heat is required in distilling. The process is entirely mechanical, no *acids, charcoal, essences, extracts, drugs or chemicals of any description being used*—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they are distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes*.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

P. HEVNER.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

CLOTHING.

BRING BILL,

TEN DOLLAR BILL!

That's the kind of Bill that will bring you a

REAL
ALL-WOOL
SCOTCH CHEVIOT
COAT, VEST, AND PANTS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOT
ALL-WOOL,
$10.

There is no other place in town Where a suit like this Can be afforded, Except at

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

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CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,

[6 27tf FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

GOLD.

Premium has gone up,

CARPETS

MUST FOLLOW.

Buy your goods before the rise in prices.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

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7 23 2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

WASHING MACHINES.

TO THE DOUBTFUL.

Bring some soiled clothing on any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you that the

KING WASHER

Will do the work well and quickly.

We will sell them payable in easy instalments.

We are agents for the RELIANCE WRINGERS, the easiest to work in the market. (5 5 thstu8mrp

J. H. COYLE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware, Yarns, Etc.,

No. 516 MARKET STREET.

Agents wanted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

DRY GOODS.

The Housekeeper's Opportunity!!

TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK!

GOODS REDUCED TO EFFECT IMMEDIATE SALES!

Bleached Damask Table Linen, 50c., up.
Hand-loom Table Linens, 45c., up.
Muslin and Linen Sheetings, all widths and qualities.
Towels, Napkins, Crash, Huckaback, Bird-eye Linen.
Honeycomb, Dimity, and Marseilles Quilts.
Linen Duck for men's and boys' wear, 20c., up.
Colored Linens for ladies' wear, 25c., up.

Thin Summer Shirts and Stockings.

Gents' Gauze Shirts, 25, 67½, 75c., up.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, regular made, 75c., up.
Cartwright & Warner's Shirts, closing out.
Children's Gauze Merino Vests, all sizes.
Ladies' Regular Made Hose, 25, 28, 31c.
Gents' Regular made Half Hose, 25, 28, 31c.
Children's White and Colored Stockings, all qualities.

White Goods at a Sacrifice!!

Corded Piques, 23c. Figured Piques, 25c., up.
Victoria Lawn, Plaid Muslins, French Muslins.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

JOHN BURNS,

House-furnishing Dry Goods and Importer of Hosiery,

245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH St.,

1t ABOVE SPRUCE.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.
Lace Sacques from $10 to $25.
Thin Mixed Dress Goods.
Lawns, Percales and P. K's.
Black Hernanies and Grenadines.
Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).
Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.
Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,

"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

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MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 232 AND 234 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

ART EXHIBITION.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
AUTOTYPES,
SWISS PANORAMAS,
CHROMOS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

11 10rp ETC. ETC.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW VIEWS IN THE PARK.

Purviance's Stereoscopic Views in the Park, 25 cents each, $2 50 per dozen.

New Chromo, portrait of Dickens, *the last likeness* for which he sat, mounted, 9x11 inches, 50 cents each. Mailed to any address.

NEW CHROMOS, after Birket Foster.
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
LOOKING-GLASSES still at reduced prices.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORGANS.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS,

Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers,

COSTING FROM $650 TO $3000 EACH.

With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organs of any size built to order by

WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO.,

No. 190 CHARLES Street, Boston, Mass.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 s6mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many of machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mws5 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Will, until August 1 next, pay off at

Par and Accrued interest,

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,

TREASURER.

June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,

7 14 thstu2m* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp

Phætons,

Jenny Linds,

Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1870.

Nilsson.

Portraits of Nilsson have begun to appear in music-store windows. Paragraphs about Nilsson light up the columns of the little advertisement-sheets that beguile audiences between the acts. Photographs of the *prima donna* and amiable gossip about *la diva* are exchanged in editorial offices between agents and musical critics. The pipe is being laid, for it is settled that Christine is to be the reigning fashion and musical sensation in the United States for 1870-1. She is now only twenty-seven years old, and stands in the very front rank of her profession, shining with a steady brilliancy beside which the fresh and wonderful glow of even Adelina Patti threatens to pale. She sails from London in the Cunard steamer Cuba on the 3d of September, and will make her first appearance in America in Steinway Hall on or about the 19th of that month. What tenor will support her is as yet undecided. It is said that Brignoli will. The baritone is already engaged. His name is M. Napoleon Verger, and he will sail from London on the same day with the cantatrice.

Thurlow Weed.

Thurlow Weed is writing his autobiography, and publishing in *The Galaxy* such snatches of it as he can spare by the way. True, he has got only a little way yet, and has between forty and fifty years more to write up. In this, however, he will be materially assisted by his daughter, who has devoted some of the best portion of her life to keeping in order and ready for instant reference his extremely voluminous correspondence, which includes letters from very distinguished people in almost every part of the world.

An Ice Party.

The Knickerbocker and the Washington Company being rival companies in this city, and the commodity they deal in being ice, perhaps it is only natural that there should be a "coolness" between them. For some weeks past there has been, but yesterday their respective presidents met together, had a long and quiet talk, shook hands, snubbed a squad of reporters who were waiting outside, and agreed not to raise the price to two dollars a hundred. The coolness arose in this wise. The two companies possess between them seven depots, where they have been in the habit of storing ice together. Before being taken to the New York market this ice has to be divided, and each company accused the other of appropriating more than its share. The Knickerbocker shrugged its shoulders and went on shipping, and the Washington took out an injunction restraining it. Then the Washington gloriously had its own way for a day or two, when suddenly two car loads of ice, in process of transportation from Shaker Village to this city, were stopped by an injunction got out by the Knickerbocker Company. While the companies quarrelled the ice melted, and there was a prospect that unless they speedily came to terms new companies would absorb the business and furnish parched citizens with ice at a lower rate. Mutual cupidity made friends of them, and New York is now enjoying ice at $1·50 per hundred.

"Dig 'em Up! Dig 'em Up!"

An obscure sentiment of philosophy diffused even through the lower orders must be the reason for the metaphysical and contemplative spirit with which skulls and skeletons and the whitened bones of random dead bodies are regarded when they are unexpectedly come across. It was all very well for Hamlet to poetize over Yorick's skull, because he knew it *was* Yorick's; but why should I mount into a rhapsody over a stray death's-head or crossbones that I accidentally dig up—say in my garden? Why should I detect myself prone to attach mystery and romance to lonely graves and crumbling mausoleums? Neglected spots do not always teem with hearts once pregnant with celestial fire, and instead of adjuring the spectrums of supposititious Hampdens and Miltons, it would be much more proper to say:—

"Some wandering peddler that used to cry 'Old clo's,'
And get the better of you, if he could,
Some poor old buffer here turns up his toes,
Who left his country for his country's good."

That would be a little nearer the truth, I think. This speculation, however, may be thought to have little real connection with the fact that every reporter in the city has been more or less excited over the remains of fifteen bodies, found by some workmen who were digging near the southeast corner of the New Court House. Perhaps the Coroner was more excited than any one else, for his fees, amounting to $30 for each body, he realized nearly $500 as his share of the digging up. Some say the bones are the relics of those who collapsed from cholera in 1832, some say that they belonged to the prisoners who died in the old jail that before the Revolution covered the spot now occupied by the Department of Finance, some that they were the personal property of negroes executed for various crimes in 1741, and the majority agree in the pleasing conviction that the mysterious and the murderous are blended therein in equal proportions. I leave you to take your pick.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other Stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

AS MANY OF THE COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN originate from the irritation and the derangements caused by worms, a remedy that will effectually rid the system of these pests is well calculated to be of great benefit, and to be frequently required in every family. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is such a preparation, not only certain to destroy worms, but most excellent for the purposes of a General Tonic, strengthening the stomach and digestion, and dissipating any febrile tendency in the system. In Dyspepsia, young and old will find it equally effective, and, altogether, no remedy of more general application could be kept in the household. Sold everywhere. Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

GRAY HAIR RESUMES ITS ORIGINAL COLOR under the operation of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which contains nothing dirty, is transparent, without sediment, leaves no stain on the scalp, no unpleasant odor in the hair.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PHELAN'S LATEST IMPROVED COMBINATION CUSHIONS are applied to the billiard-tables in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. The Messrs. Rice have one of the largest and best houses in the country.

THE WORK of improvement has already commenced on some of the lots sold at Clifton last Monday. A second sale, by Messrs. Birch & Son, is advertised for next Monday, 25th instant, offering a rare chance to those desiring cheap and pleasant homes, or good investments for money. A free excursion train, leaving West Chester Depot at 2 o'clock on that day, will convey grown-up persons to and from the sale free. No point in this vicinity is attracting more attention at present than Clifton.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" for the Hair can be found everywhere. It is clear, and has no sediment. This wonderful preparation is PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Poured on the hands, it leaves no stain. It is, nevertheless, the most effective article of its class ever advertised.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

DIED.

FRANCISCUS.—This morning, at Cresson Springs, G. C. FRANSISCUS.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HOWELL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, July 20, REBECCA L., wife of Zophar C. Howell.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Forty-fifth and Chesnut streets, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On the 19th instant, HENRY L. JOHNSON, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Morning Star Division, No. 66, Sons of Temperance; Penobscot Tribe of Red Men; and Typographical Union, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 1223 Parrish street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LEECH.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, General WILLIAM A. LEECH, Register of Wills.
His male friends and those of the families are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Edwin Greble, No. 128 S. Nineteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

MURRAY.—Suddenly, at Camden city, N. J., July 19, 1870, WESLEY P. MURRAY, in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; Talacca Lodge, No. 4, Sons of Malta; and members of the late Volunteer Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Hudson street, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On the 21st instant, EDGAR R., only son of Rebecca J. and the late Charles Shepard Smith.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 838 N. Sixth street, on Second-day morning, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock.

☞ NOTICE.—COMPANY B, FIRST REGIMENT INF., N. G., will assemble at the Armory, BROAD and RACE streets, at 7½ o'clock A. M., the 24th instant, to attend the funeral of late First Sergeant THOMAS VANNAMAN.
By order C. G. CADWALLADER, Captain Commanding Company.
JAMES EWING, Sergeant.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

FREE RAILROAD EXCURSION AND SECOND GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, in Central or Railroad Subdivision of Clifton, on the West Chester Railroad, 6½ miles from Philadelphia,
On Monday Afternoon,
July 25, 1870, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises.
This beautiful and central point, very properly regarded as "Clifton Cenere," from its relation to the growing villages of Clifton and Kelleyville, and the many and extensive manufactories, mills, etc., and numerous surrounding country seats, has been purchased and subdivided into convenient building lots (generally 25 by 100 feet), where persons may secure cheap and pleasant country homes, and attend to business in the city. Those wishing larger lots can purchase two or more adjoining.
The lots are immediately at Clifton Station, where a new and extensive depot or station house of stone is in rapid progress of completion, and hourly trains on that pleasant and well-managed thoroughfare, the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, render communication with the city and other points easy and convenient. For health, pure air, beauty of scenery, accessibility and all that renders a home desirable, no suburb of Philadelphia excels Clifton.
Title fee simple and perfect. Terms of sale—one-third cash.
Balance in one year, with interest, secured by lien on the property sold or all cash if purchaser prefers. Ten dollars cash as part of cash payment, to be paid on each lot when sold. Deeds free of expense to purchasers.
Each lot has a private sale value marked on the plan, but when put up at auction they will be sold to the highest bidder without regard to price.
Premiums on improvements will be awarded as follows:—A Free Railroad Ticket between Clifton and Philadelphia for one year to each or any one of six purchasers, residents of Philadelphia, who may earliest within sixty days from the sale place upon their ground $1000 worth of Building Material to be used in constructing a Dwelling thereon. Also $50 apiece in gold to any two other purchasers, without regard to residence, who may earliest within ten days from the sale place upon their grounds $200 worth of Building Material to be used in permanently improving the same.
The railroad company generously offer to extend every facility to parties improving, and will transmit building material at reduced rates.
A free excursion train of ten passenger cars will leave the West Chester Depot, Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, at two o'clock precisely on the day of sale, and convey grown persons to and from the sale free of charge, stopping at other stations, and returning the same afternoon.
No one under twenty-one years allowed on the train. Free both ways. No tickets required.
THOS. BIRCH & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE LAWN.
Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.
Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.
For sale on easy terms. Apply to
EDWIN H. FITLER,
EXECUTOR,
7 23 stuth18t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TEMPORARILY, FROM NOW until January 1, 1871,
THE FIRST-CLASS STORE,
NO. 34 S. SECOND STREET.
Inquire of W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
7 21 6t N. W. Cor. NINTH AND MARKET Sts.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 260 S. SEVENTH Street.

$8000, $7000, AND $5000 TO INVEST upon Mortgage. Apply to
7 22 3t* A. FITLER, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the
Finest Groceries to Select From,
And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CHOICEST
Spring Leaf Japanese Tea
AND
Fine Souchong Teas,
OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, FOR SALE AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABISHMENT
JOHN BOWER & CO.
CURERS OF SUPERIOR
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY Street,
Philadelphia,
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS. Etc.,
OF
Superior Styles and Finish
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p
CORNELIUS & SONS.

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

Congress having provided, by acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870, for the reissue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money, to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.
Applications should be made direct to the Surgeon-General, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request.
Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given by the Surgeon-General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon-General may designate.
Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this office.
Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon-General.
Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon-General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents.
As full instructions will be forwarded from this office with the blank form of application, the expense of employing an attorney or agent will be in no case necessary.
J. K. BARNES,
7 23 4t Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WINES.

CHOICE TABLE CLARETS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty-seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.
Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.
Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.
Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.
Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Leo, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stockton, Camden, N. J.; a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's Office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1046 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 337 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street; also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1338 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Baggs, Falls of Schuylkill—a severe case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. J. Colton, No. 1109 N. Third. A chronic case; tried everything without benefit.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milton, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davisson, who resides No. 136 N. Eighth street; also Samuel Cohen, No. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful, unexpected cure.

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY
is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.

ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.
Mr. Shock, No. 1024 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure, no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.
William Weyland, No. 1433 Brinton street, Seventeenth ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.
James Hinss, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P., cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE.—GO AND CONSULT HER.
Mrs. E. C. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets, Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
John Weckerly, No. 1110 Buttonwood street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NEURALGIA.
A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 700 Kessler street, a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.
Griffin Snively, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.
GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it a wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. RACON cured, No. 928 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLER, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.
Mr. SHOCK cured, No. 1024 COLUMBIA Avenue, by written guarantee

RHEUMATISM.
S. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, by Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following advantages:—
First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.
Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.
Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing our infallible remedy.
Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.
Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other disease prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fitler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe themselves the trial. Virtues.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL
CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths2m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. WORTLE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth23t

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE," CORNER ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This well-known House is now open for the reception of guests. MRS. M. A. LEEDS,
Late of Seaview House.
The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house.
7 9 stuthim* HUGH BARR.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2mood WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.
THIRD GRAND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.
LANDING AT NEW YORK ONE HOUR.
Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, MONDAY, July 25, 1870,
at 7½ o'clock A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:
Single Tickets.....$2·50
Gentleman and Lady.....4 50
Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; of Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; of Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 7 22 2t

DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 12t

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
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TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
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G. D. Dav Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brash, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
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George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
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COLD STRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lereh, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
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John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
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Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 6 25 2m5

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.
7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

DOUBLING GAP SPRINGS,
WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE WATERS.
Route by Pennsylvania Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads to Newville, Pennsylvania. Excursion tickets good on any train all summer. Time seven hours, including short stage ride from Newville. House newly fitted up, and new proprietor. 7 19 tuths8t

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP.
This delightful summer resort is now open, and much improved. Trains leave Kensington 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Arrive at the Gap in less than five hours.
6 25 stuth3m* WM. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $2·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
W. D. WOOD,
6 30 1m* Proprietor.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.
PLEASURE TRAVELLERS
For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the
9·45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,
Or by taking the 3·20 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.
Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9·45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening.
Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
Passengers to Williamsport by the 9·45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.
Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.
Tickets for sale at No. 811 Chesnut street, No. 105 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
Master of Transportation.
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NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE
FOR
SUMMER TOURISTS
TO
Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watkins' Glen, the Great Lakes, and the West.
Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.
Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.
The attention of Summ

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

OUR LORD'S BIBLE.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

Not the least of the charms of the dear old Bible is its sacred and tender relations to those who have gone before us to the better land.

We read the Bible which our fathers and mothers read. We see, perhaps, pencil marks here and there, which show what they loved and what helped and comforted them in the days of their life struggle, and the Bible is dearer to us on that account. Then going backwards along the bright pathway of the sainted and blessed who lived in former ages, the Bible becomes diviner to us for their sake, by what it was to them. The Bible of the martyrs, the Bible of the Waldenses, the Bible of Luther and Calvin, of our Pilgrim Fathers, has a double interest.

We have in our possession an extremely ancient black-letter edition of the Bible, printed in 1522, more than three hundred years old. In this ancient edition many of the psalms have been read and re-read till the paper is almost worn away. Some human heart, some suffering soul, wore this away before us.

If to have been the favorite intimate friend of the greatest number of hearts be an ambition worthy of a poet, David has had more of this than any poet who ever wrote. He has lived next to the heart of men, and women, and children, of all ages, in all climates, in all times and seasons, all over the earth. They have rejoiced and wept, prayed and struggled, lived and died, with David's words in their mouths. His heart has become the universal Christian heart, and will ever be till earth's sorrows and earth itself are a vanished dream.

It is too much the fashion of this day to speak slightingly of the Old Testament. Apart from its grandeur, its purity, its tenderness and majesty, the Old Testament has a peculiar interest to the Christian from the fact that it was the Bible of the Lord Jesus Christ.

As a man, Jesus had a human life to live, a human experience to undergo. For thirty silent years He was known among men only as a carpenter in Nazareth, and the Old Testament was his daily companion. When He emerges into public life, we find Him thouroughly versed in the Scriptures. Allusions to it are constant through all His discourses; He constantly refers to it as a book that reflects His own image. "Search the Scriptures," He says, "for these are they that testify of me."

The Psalms of David were to Jesus what they are to us, and more. In certain of them he saw Himself and His future life, His trials, conflicts, sufferings, resurrection and final triumph foreshadowed. He quoted them to confound his enemies. When they sought to puzzle him with perplexing questions he met them with others equally difficult drawn from the Scriptures.

"The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou on my right hand till I make thine enemies thy footstool. If David then in spirit call him Lord, how is he his son?"

The dying words of Jesus, the words of his extremest agony, were a quotation from the Psalms:—"My God, my God, why has thou forsaken me?"

When we read the Psalms we go along a track that we know Jesus and his mother must often have trod together.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., elected by the Louisville Assembly to the chair of Evangelistic and Pastoral Theology in Columbia Seminary, accepts the place.

—The death of the Rev. J. F. Watson, of Arkansas, son of the Rev. S. L. Watson, the venerable pastor of Bethel Church in South Carolina, is announced. He died of consumption, on the 8th of June, in Princeton, Arkansas.

—The Presbytery of West Lexington met on the 3d of June, in Cynthiana, Ky., and after the usual examination, ordained and installed Rev. H. Glass pastor of the Cynthiana church. On the 15th of June the presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation between the Rev. S. W. Cherry and the church in Winchester, Ky.

—Of the 125 students connected with Davidson College, North Carolina, during the past scholastic year, about three-fourths are professors of religion. Of the class of thirteen that graduated the other day twelve are professing Christians, and of these twelve six have fully made up their minds to devote themselves to the work of the Gospel ministry, and two others are seriously debating the question of duty in this respect.

—The Canada Presbyterian Church, the largest Presbyterian body in the Dominion, has 4 synods, 17 presbyteries, 300 ministers, and 2 seminaries. It was organized in 1861 by the union of two bodies, and has just held its first general assembly in Toronto. The communicants are 47,152, an increase of 1596. The average stipend of the ministers is $691; the amount contributed for congregational purposes, $359,677, and for missionary purposes, $42,305.

—The *Interior* states that over one-half of the churches (2671) are found in the four States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. New York has 730, Pennsylvania 712, Ohio 580, Illinois 446, Indiana 310, Iowa 286, New Jersey 214, Missouri 158, and Michigan 150; making, with smaller amounts, a total of 4100. Of the cities, Philadelphia has 63, New York 39, Brooklyn 23, Chicago 16, Newark 15, Cincinnati 16, Baltimore and San Francisco 11 each, and Washington and Pittsburg 10 each.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—John Bertram, Esq., has purchased for $9500, and presented to the South Church in Salem, Mass., as a parsonage, the estate at the corner of Federal and Carpenter streets.

—The Rev. C. H. S. Williams, pastor of the Orthodox Church in Concord, Massachusetts, lately resigned on the ground that he could no longer hold the doctrines of the Trinity and the certain close of probation with this life.

—The First Church, Chicago, received thirty-four new members at their last communion, twenty-five of them bringing letters from other churches, and representing almost every evangelical denomination. Eight children were baptized.

—The Congregationalists are discussing the advisability of establishing a national conference, for the purpose of promoting unity in the plans and purposes of the denomination. The conference would be clothed with no authority over the churches.

—The triennial catalogue of Andover Seminary shows the total number of students who have enjoyed its advantages to be 3696, the whole number of graduates being 1618. There are 45 at present regularly connected with the two remaining classes in the seminary, of whom four are in the special course.

—The church in East Hartford was organized in 1695, and, during the 175 years since, it has had but seven pastors—only two during the first 97 years. These seven pastors were Revs. Samuel Woodbridge, Eliphalet Williams, D. D., Andrew Yates, Joy H. Fairchild, Asa Mead, Samuel Spring, D. D., and the present pastor, Rev. T. J. Holmes. The church has had but three houses of worship. The first stood 45 years, the second 75, and the present substantial house was dedicated in January, 1830. The present membership of the church is 333, and that of the Sabbath-school 397.

—The Congregationalists of Wales are appealing to their countrymen here for aid in putting up buildings for the Congregational College at Bala, North Wales. There are 25 Welsh Congregational churches in New York, 37 in Pennsylvania, 33 in Ohio, 24 in Wisconsin, and 30 more in other States. Their pastors have nearly all been educated in Wales, and Bala College has spent $8000 or $10,000 on the education of those who are here, and will have to spend an increased proportion in future. The application for aid is endorsed by the leading Welsh churches here, and will, no doubt, meet a ready response. There is another Congregational "college," as theological seminaries are called in Great Britain, in Brecon, South Wales.

EPISCOPAL.

—The diocese of Kansas has received the noble gift of $30,000 made by generous Eastern friends to the Diocesan Female Seminary in Topeka.

—The Rev. Christopher I. Prindar, late Romish priest, has applied to the Bishop of the diocese of Ohio for admission to the Episcopal communion.

—The Episcopal Theological Seminary of New York has accepted the gift of 55 acres in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, from Andrew Wilson, Jr., and will build upon the land.

—Mr. A. P. Dodge, of New York, has presented the Episcopal Theological Seminary near Alexandria with $100,000, the money to be appropriated to the endowment of two of the existing professorships.

—The late Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia passed a resolution that while the New Testament does no trequire a specified percentage of income to be devoted to religious purposes, no Christian ought, except under extraordinary circumstances, to be satisfied with giving less than a tenth.

METHODIST.

—There are fifteen Methodist Episcopal churches in Boston, Mass.

—The first Methodist Episcopal church in Boston was organized in 1792.

—The Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America comprises 15,021 members; 309 Sunday-schools, with 2338 teachers and 12,340 scholars.

—The Methodist papers are discussing the propriety of the exception to their general rule by which the colored Bishop Roberts resides in Africa, and has episcopal supervision nowhere else.

—The Wesleyan district meetings of England have suggested that the minimum salaries of their unmarried preachers should be $370, and those that are married from $550 to $600, in addition to rents, coals, taxes, and medical expenses.

—A missionary has been appointed to Utah, who will devote his time to the extension of the faith in that section. It was reported that the missionary who has been there for a short time has had good success, holding service in Salt Lake City regularly, at which many Mormons are glad to attend.

—At the meeting of the Irish Conference held in Dublin last month, the Secretary announced the number of members in the society to be 19,963, being an increase of 304. There are on trial 830. The number of emigrations has been 421, and deaths 364. There are 267 Sunday schools; 2190 teachers are employed; and the sbholars number 19,961.

—At the recent session of the French Conference statistics were given as follows: Chapels and other preaching places, 184; ministers, 30; evangelists and teachers, 22; local preachers, 101; members, 2049, with 167 on trial; day-schools, 9, with 321 scholars; and 52 Sunday-schools, with 310 teachers and 2539 scholars. These figures show an increase of 10 places of worship, 61 members, and 196 Sunday-school scholars. There is a small decrease in the local preachers and the Sunday-schools.

LUTHERAN.

—The Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church in the South has been located at Columbia, S. C., and Revs. A. R. Rude and J. P. Smeltzer have been elected professors.

—The Swedish Lutheran Synod which met lately at Andover, Illinois, refused the petition of a part of the church in Princeton, Illinois, begging that laymen and colporteurs might be allowed to hold meetings in the church.

—The Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa., has at last approved the nomination of the Rev. Henry E. Jacobs for the "Franklin Professorship." The Rev. S. Sentman has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Preparatory Department. Professor V. L. Conrad has resigned the chair of Physical Sciences.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of Hamilton, Ontario, has accepted the call from the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York, and his induction is expected to take place in September.

—Hon. Joseph P. Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, just appointed Minister to England, are members in the North Reformed Church in Newark, New Jersey.

BAPTIST.

—The house at Raleigh, N. C., recently occupied by Hon. Kenneth Rayner, has been purchased for $15,000, to establish a Female Seminary, with the Rev. W. Royall, D. D., late of Wake Forest College, as Principal.

—The new Baptist church in Westerly, R. I., said to be open communion, was recognized by a council of ministers and delegates selected from three associations. The church publishes a statement that they do not wish to be considered "'open communion' in the popular use of that term." They simply invite nobody and exclude nobody, and their members will not be disciplined for communion with other churches. For all practical purposes they are "open communion;" and this is an effort to give recognized position in the Baptist denomination of this country to churches that sympathize with Spurgeon's and most English Baptist churches on this point.

CATHOLIC.

—Father Hecker brings back from Rome a special indulgence granted by the Pope to the Society of Christian Doctrine in St. Paul's Church, New York. This is a society to distribute tracts, convert Protestants, and educate children. During the first three years of its existence it has distributed 500 books, 700,000 tracts, and taught the catechism to 1200 children. Father Hecker announces that all who join the society shall have a plenary indulgence of all their sins, and 300 days' indulgence for every work of Christian charity, which indulgences may be transferred to souls in purgatory.

THE QUEEN'S STATE BREAKFASTS.—The New York *Herald's* correspondent writes:—Last year, and again on Friday, the 24th of this month, her Majesty has added to the fashionable stamp of these parties by giving one herself. Last year it was at Buckingham Palace; this year it was at Windsor. It was called a "state breakfast;" but how an entertainment to which the guests were only asked at 5 o'clock in the afternoon could be called a breakfast I leave others to decide. Windsor Castle is some sixteen miles from London, and every person asked to the *fete* was provided with a ticket, or pass, by which he or she, as the case might be, would be taken by special train from the Great Western Railway station at Paddington right away to Windsor. The said railway station was magnificently got up, part of the platform being carpeted in scarlet cloth, and railed off so that the ladies and gentlemen on their way to Windsor might not be herded with "the common crowd." The "common crowd," however, consisting of many hundreds of the upper middle classes, was there to see the departure of the fortunate guests of royalty. My countrymen are—there is no use disguising the fact—very much given to "flunkeyism." To see, to behold even at a distance, to bow to royalty is to them a delight that cannot be expressed in words. But if they cannot get royalty to bow to, the next best thing is to bow to those who are going to where royalty is.

Almost the first person to put in an appearance was your representative at the Court of St. James, Mr. Motley. He looked in capital spirits, was dapper, well-dressed, and shook hands warmly with Lord Clarendon (the very day on which his lordship took his fatal illness) and Lord Grenville, who came together.

So soon as the station master had got some two hundred of the guests he bundled them into the first special train, and off it started for its destination. Your representative and our Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, and our Under Foreign Secretary, Mr. Otway, with the ladies of their respective parties, all went in one compartment; and as on arrival at Windsor station there is still a five-minutes' drive to the Castle, they had, of course, the advantage of one of the royal carriages to take them on.

THE CHINAMEN IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Post* devotes a long article to describing the appearance and peculiarities of the Chinese shoemakers in Boston, in the course of which it says:—These Chinamen are as neat as cats. The first day they arrived the whole afternoon and evening were given up to ablutions, and by ten o'clock every man had not only thoroughly bathed and scrubbed, but had washed every stitch of clothing he wore on the journey, from handkerchief to socks. Since then not a day has passed that some of them are not in the ample wash-room, performing thorough ablutions; several of them taking a bath daily, and none less often than once a week. They shave their heads from once in fifteen days to once in three weeks, each performing the operation for his neighbor. It is an amusing sight to look in upon them early in the morning when ten or twenty may be seen undergoing his thorough tonsorial manipulation and coming out with glistening scalps, save a circular patch as large as the palm of the hand on the crown, from which grows a tress which is the envy of fashionable belles for its length and glossiness. This is then dexterously and particularly braided till it resembles a close, firm rope. There is but one mirror in the party, a small one about four inches square, hung at one end of the back room, but it is sufficient, as their vanity appears not to be largely developed.

None of the Orientals use liquor, and but four of them, including the two cooks, tobacco. Neither are any addicted to opium or gambling, both so long considered distinctively Chinese vices. Either this party is far superior to the ordinary run of the race, or the nation has been grossly slandered, and I am inclined to believe it is the former. Their whole appearance is far different from and vastly superior to that of the Chinamen who are to be found in New York selling bad cigars or doubtful candy. As I have said, all are educated in their own language, and some of them have even studied medicine and the law. They are capital chess-players, and repay the teachings of their young American friends by instructing them in that scientific and engrossing game.

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Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

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Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

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AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

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Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

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Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

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7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

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I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

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No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

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Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

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We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

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And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5500 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 26

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000,

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS,

No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

No. 54 PINE STREET,

6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

26 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Land Grant Bonds

Are obligations of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by all the lands which they received from the Government, amounting to about 12,000,000 acres.

The total amount of the land grant mortgage is

$10,400,000.

Between July 28, 1869, and July 1, 1870, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sold 181,462 32-100 acres for $834,091·03, being an average price of $4·60 per acre.

The Company have received $521,000 land grant bonds in payment for land sold, and they have destroyed the $521,000 bonds, and have reduced the amount of the bonds to that extent. The Union Pacific Railroad hold obligations of settlers amounting to $243,745·08, secured by the land purchased by them, which is also pledged to the redemption of the land grant bonds. Should the sales of land continue as above, the whole issue of land grant bonds will be retired and cancelled within ten (10) years.

The Union Pacific Railroad land grant bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, April and October. Run for twenty (20) years. For sale at $785 each.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are the **General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.**

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

6 28 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Drafts on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

Office and Warehouse,

4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 13 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

WOLVES IN FRANCE.

From the London Saturday Review.

The traveller who has never before quitted England experiences a novel sensation when, on finding himself in the neighborhood of a French forest, he is told that there are wolves in it. The sensation is considerably heightened when one of the said wolves makes his appearance, and your horse becomes aware of the fact, and sets off as if the carriage behind him had suddenly become independent of the law of gravity. We remember driving late on a winter's night, when the snow lay thick upon the ground, along the dark skirts of an immense forest in France, when the horse became a prey to the most violent agitation, and might perhaps have become a prey to something else if he had not set off at full gallop. On looking round to discover the cause of his emotion we saw a couple of wolves, dark against the snow of the next field, trotting swiftly in the same direction as ourselves. A lady who happened to be in the vehicle always declares, when she tells the story, that she saw their eyes glare; but this detail, though very effective, is no doubt due to the creative power of a susceptible and excited imagination, and the reader is not required to accept it as an article of faith. There is a pass amongst the hills of the Morvan where a road winds along the edge of a precipice and is guarded only by a low parapet. Its curves are exceedingly rapid, and as the rock has had to be blasted to make way for the road, the side next the hill is a wall of perpendicular cliff jutting out in promontories like the Yorkshire coast, whilst the road turns sharply round there points, and curves almost as sharply in the little hollows or bays between them. The valley through which the road passes is a narrow gash in an enormous forest; to be literally accurate, the said forest extends for eighty miles with short occasional interruptions, and where the above-mentioned road passes it is ten miles in breadth. Now it happened that one night in winter a gentleman, driving by himself down this road, was pursued by wolves. his horse, as horses usually do on such occasions, became perfectly uncontrollable, yet happily kept the middle of the road, and the vehicle went swinging round the sharp curves, like a detached railway truck down an incline, with the wolves behind it. To the right a parapet two feet high, with a precipitous slope of four or five hundred feet studded with sharp rocks and pine trees; to the left great masses of blasted rock jutting out dangerously into the awkward curves of the road. Twenty minutes of frantic gallop got the driver clear of the wood, and the wolves followed him no further; but the adventure had not been without danger, and the hero of it has ever since felt a strong objection to wolf-haunted forests in the long nights of winter.

A hundred other wolf anecdotes might be collected, some of them rather ludicrous than horrible, others horrible enough. Sometimes an old woman is followed steadily by a disagreeable-looking wolf, who puts his paws on her shoulders, and grievously alarms her, yet does her no bodily harm; sometimes the creature is less polite, and partly eats the old woman. As a rule, however, he is not very dangerous to the human race; and the shepherdesses, when he invades their flocks, will not unfrequently salute him with kicks from their wooden shoes and the choicest maledictions in their vocabulary. The amount of trouble which he causes is out of all proportion to the actual harm perpetrated by him. He disquiets the minds of all keepers of sheep, and causes the farmers anxiety even about their horses, which are often kept in the stable when a wolf has been seen in the neighborhood. The wolf is a nuisance rather than a sublimely terrible enemy, but he *is* a nuisance. And English people very naturally ask why the French do not get rid of him.

The answer to this question has been lately given by M. d'Esterno. The wolf is a pet. He is one of the best preserved animals in France. He is beloved as foxes are beloved in Leicestershire. There are official wolf-killers, gentlemen who are wolf-exterminators just as our masters of fox hounds are fox-exterminators. Under their benign patronage the wolf keeps his place, and dwindles not from the face of the country. Of late there is reason to believe his family is on the increase. Nevertheless it is not so numerous as is generally believed. As there is a reward for every wolf killed, and as the reward is seldom left unclaimed, there are regular statistics of the destruction of these animals all over the country. The number of old wolves killed every year by hunters does not exceed three hundred. They also kill about fifteen hundred young ones. M. d'Esterno bases a calculation upon these data, in which, however, it seems to us that there is one great element of uncertainty. He infers that the number of old wolves that die of disease and age must be equal to those killed by sportsmen, and he puts them down as precisely equal—namely, 290 old wolves killed and 290 old wolves dying natural deaths. This seems rather a summary way of settling the question; indeed, the statistics about the natural deaths of wolves are wholly imaginary. However, assuming that 580 old wolves die annually one way or another, it is clear that these must be replaced by younger ones, since the race generally shows no sign of diminishing. But there is another uncertainty in M. d'Esterno's statistics—namely, that about the deaths of young wolves. Fifteen hundred of these are killed, and to these M. d'Esterno adds 775 as dying from other causes, making in round numbers a total of 2300; these, with the young ones which live to replace the old ones, give a total of 2900 as the annual produce. What is the number, then, of old wolves in a year when there are 2900 births? A she-wolf brings forth on the average a litter of five whelps. This gives 580 pairs of old wolves. But amongst the wolf tribe there is an excess of ten per cent. of the male population, so that there are ten old bachelors for every hundred fathers of families; then there are she-wolves habitually sterile or that miscarry; and young wolves of both sexes belonging to the preceding year not yet reproductive. Taking all these into consideration, M. d'Esterno arrives at the conclusion that the total wolf population of France on the 1st of April does not exceed 2030.

If the wolves are really not more numerous than this, their complete extermination might be easy. It can only be effected, however, by rewards. The rewards offered at present by the Government are insufficient to cover the inevitable expenses of the chase. The reward for killing a lion or a bear is 40 francs. In 1866 M. Pertuiset passed 113 nights in looking after a lion, so that the pay did not reach fourpence a night. Two unsuccessful expeditions after a bear at Cauterets cost 282 francs. Even had they been successful there would have been a loss of 242 francs for the hunters. The reward for killing a pregnant she-wolf is 18 francs, for a she-wolf not pregnant it is 15 francs, for a male wolf 12 only, and for a cub half as much. M. d'Esterno very justly observes that such rewards as these are not enough to pay a hunter for the cost of the clothes which he tears in making his way through the woods. And when you get your six francs for a cub you find that it is only five francs, seeing that the administration keeps a franc for stamped paper.

M. d'Esterno asserts that the reason why the reward is so low is not any parsimony on the part of the administration, but its desire to make the reward practically inefficacious. And in fact it is so. Nobody ever sets out to kill wolves for the reward; it notoriously does not pay to do so. No reward is given for ensnaring wolves. In 1863 two members of a certain General Council asked for an increase of the reward. The prefect opposed this, energetically declaring, with sadness in his voice, that there were but few wolves remaining. On the other hand, fox-cubs, or even dogs, are paid for as wolves, the gentlemen of the administration being as willing to encourage the destruction of dogs as that of the more savage animal. At least so says our authority, M. d'Esterno, who preserves the foot and jaw of a dog which had been paid for as a wolf. He tells a good story of a she-wolf that had brought the usual reward to her murderer, and a ragpicker carried the skin about the neighboring farms in order to receive the drink-money usually bestowed in such cases. But he was careful not to carry his trophy to the house of a certain widow named Buard, because the said widow had recently lost a bitch, and it was shrewdly suspected that the "she-wolf" was none other than the bitch in question.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M
Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10 20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A.M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
9 00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.
11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May only.
5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH
VIA
CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

FOUR DAILY TRAINS (Sundays excepted), without change of cars, leave Philadelphia, Walnut Street wharf.

7·00 A. M.	Due Long Branch 10·45 A. M.
8·00 "	Due Long Branch 12·16 P. M.
2·00 P. M.	Due Long Branch 6·03 P. M.
3·30 "	Due Long Branch 6·54 P. M.

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. lines run via Pemberton; 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. lines run via Freehold.

Palace Cars attached to 3·30 P. M. line.

Fare Philadelphia to Long Branch, $2·50.

7 12 tf W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address

REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuthim

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH, Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 1st. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the F. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

July 6, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3·00
" " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P. W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excep

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

Harvard vs. Yale—Yale the Winner.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 22.—At 5½ the University crews were summoned to appear and meet again in the annual contest for the championship. Again delay, tedious and unpleasant, but relieved at length by the appearance of the superb-looking Harvard crew. Cheers greeted them, loud and long. For, be it known, Worcester crowds on regatta day are all well *red*, and their sympathies and wishes are never for a moment doubtful or kept quiet.

Then appeared the Yale crew, and certainly a finer-looking or better crew, so far as outsiders could judge, has seldom come upon waters like Quinsigamond—I mean as regards their style and appearance, not as regards their strength. The Yale men were all bare as to their frames, while the Harvards clothed their nakedness with white shirts. The start was first-rate, both crews dropping their oars at the same moment. Yale, with her usual luck, having won the outside position, they started off, pulling about the same number of strokes—forty-four—and keeping close together.

As they passed Regatta Point they were greeted with all the noise that brass and drum, powerfully reinforced by thousands of pairs of lungs, could make; while the ladies waved handkerchiefs and shouted to themselves for very joy. On sped the boats, the same steady, sturdy, determined rowing, and neither a pistol-shot from the other. When the boats had reached the mile stake it was seen that their course was taking them right into the shore. Harvard perceived her mistake early and bettered her condition; but Yale kept steadily on, so that when her course was changed she lost fully ten seconds. Harvard thus took the lead, and turned the stake first.

The boats then passed well nigh out of sight from the judge's boat. That Yale was doing nobly all felt; and Yale stock began to rise above par. And its rise rivalled that of gold in war times, when, on the reappearance of the boats, Yale was seen in the van, Harvard close in to the west shore; still the same steady stroke, about thirty-eight to the minute. Then came loud cheers, filling the air with enthusiastic shouts for "Yale! Yale!" and amid cries of "Spurt her, Phelps," "Bully for you, boys," Yale shot across the line, and for the first time in five years the Blue came in ahead of the Magenta.

The Harvard crew followed in twenty minutes and thirty seconds, but, as was seen, minus the important instrument known as a rudder. Not to be behind the precedents of the afternoon, she at once put in a claim of foul. Yale had crossed her bows and run into her. So the Yale crew were called up and allowed to state plainly their side of the question. This was that the Harvard crew, in turning the stake, carried away the flag and broke their rudder on the take. They (Yale) also ran on to the take, and the crash of their boat striking the stake and Harvard's breaking her rudder, was so simultaneous that Harvard was deceived in belief that Yale had run into them. So another question was referred to the judges and the referee, whose decision has not yet been made. It was curious to notice how little enthusiasm was manifested at Yale's success; while if the Red but crosses the line first, poems and songs of thanksgiving rend the air. However, the decision may be given to the Yale crew with but few words of encouragement to urge them on. Thev have done their work nobly, and Yale men to-night are a happy and jolly set of fellows.

THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.

Impressive Closing Scenes and Services.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Oakington Grove, Md., last evening, says:—

After my last letter left, our camp was visited by a sudden and very heavy storm. It commenced with a gust of wind, followed by thunder and vivid lightning, and then the rain poured down, causing a suspension of religious services in the Tabernacle and tents. This morning the sun rose in splendor. The first hour after daylight was appropriated to calling at the rooms of "the committee" and settling up the accounts; then arranging domestic matters preparatory to hasty removal in the morning. At 8 o'clock all were summoned to the Tabernacle for Love Feast exercises.

An experience meeting form was adopted, during which several hnndred persons, some from Maryland and Virginia, declared their experiences at that hour. This was a meeting of great power. One of the preachers rose under the enthusiasm, and declared his belief that the Church was now under marching orders in the grand campaign of Christian holiness, and he rejoiced to see that the princes of Methodism in Maryland, Virginia, and other places are falling into line. This was loudly responded to.

At one o'clock the members were all requested to spend a season of private prayer in their tents, and the 12th chapter of the Hebrews was selected for their meditation.

The afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Gray, of Philadelphia. At the close, on invitation all the preachers again descended and sought holiness of heart at the altar.

At 6 P. M. the Love Feast services were resumed. All the persons who have been converted or sanctified at this meeting had the first privilege of speaking, and many indeed responded in glowing, affecting religious experiences. The closing scenes were of the most impressive character. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, attended by Divine power, and the vast assemblage present, including quite a number of the members of the African Church, praised God in the fullness of their hearts. When the last grand march of redeemed souls around this never-to-be-forgotten "Oakington Camp Ground" took place, farewell hymns, long adieus, and personal covenants to meet in Heaven were witnessed in every direction, and about the hour of midnight the solemn benediction was pronounced.

PHOTOGRAPHY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Confidence Men Refuse to Sit for Their Pictures.

Special Officer Sherman, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, noticed two suspicious-looking characters on the pier of the Pacific Steamship Company, at the foot of Canal street. After watching them for some time he accosted them, and as they could not give any satisfactory account of themselves, the officer arrested them and took them to the City Hall, and from there to Police Headquarters (by order of Captain Thorne), where they were at once recognized by Superintendent Jourdan and Captain Kelso as notorious confidence operators. The names are George English, alias Carroll and John Resigne, alias Pickle Johnny. On their way to headquarters English said that "he'd be —— if he would allow his photograph to be taken for any purpose." In the presence of Superintendent Jourdan, Resigne said that they "had not enough detectives on the force to compel him to sit for his picture." The Superintendent told Kelso to take them to No. 228 Bowery and get their picture, and to take as many detectives as necessary to hold them. Captain Kelso sent Detectives Woolrich, Clapp, Tieman, Tully, Irving, Dusenbum, and Eustace with them. On arriving at the above-named gallery, they found that the proprietor had gone out: they took up the line of march back to Captain Kelso's. They then took them to Riker's Gallery, No. 234 Bowery. They were brought up stairs and into the reception-room, when English said:—"You Dutchman, if you attempt to take my picture it will be at your peril." The detectives then took them up stairs to the gallery. English very coolly walked up to the camera and kicked it over, breaking it in pieces. Tieman jumped at English and caught him by the throat, and would have strangled him had not some of the other officers separated them; as Ricer did not want to risk another instrument they were taken back to headquarters. Captain Kelso then took them to the Tombs, where he intends having them lithographed.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Eight-hour Failure—Prospects of a Resumption—Important Action by the Miners Yesterday—Quotations, Etc.

The eight-hour movement, intended by the leaders of the W. B. A. to act as a blind under which their unreasonable demands might be obtained, has turned out to be a complete failure. As predicted, the workmen of the upper regions now working were not so foolish as to suspend work at profitable rates in order by the complete stoppage on the nominal plea of eight hours to cause the Schuylkill operators to comply with the demands of the men. The few men of the Wyoming region who by some misunderstanding were supposed to have suspended on the eight-hour question, are now all working at ten hours.

By this failure, the Schuylkill men have been brought to see some glimmerings of reason. A meeting of the delegates of the W. B. A. was held in Pottsville on Thursday and Friday of this week. On the latter day yesterday, a resolution was passed which proposes to resume work upon the basis of 1869, the $3 basis, and in addition allow for an advance and reduction of 8½ per cent. for every 25 cents advance or reduction on the $3 price. It is also provided that rates shall not be less than $2.

This, though seemingly an adherence to the former demands for the basis of 1869—which was that certain wages were to be paid when coal sells for $3 at Port Carbon with a proportionate advance of wages with an advance in price—yet in reality the proposition is a total withdrawal of all the demands in which the strike originated.

By the $3 basis of '69 no allowance was made for a reduction below the $3, but only for an advance beyond it. Consequently when prices fell below that figure the miners demanded full $3 rates, which the operators were justly unwilling to pay. The operators to overcome this difficulty and to allow them to work at all proposed the $2·50 basis, with proportionate rates for advances, which was rejected by the miners, and the strike ensued. Now after a long season of idleness, the men proposed in other words, the same thing which was originally proposed by the operators. It would be too much of a stroke to their pride to say squarely that they agree to the $2·50 basis; so they propose the $3 basis with provision for a decline, which, as regards the wages, amounts to very nearly the same thing as the $2·50 basis with provision for an advance. At the present low price of coal it will allow Philadelphia merchants to compete with New York, which they could not do if they were obliged to pay $3 rates when coal was at $2·50.

But it remains to be seen whether these terms, as now proposed by the men, will be accepted. A meeting of the trade has been called for Monday, to take action in the matter. While the arrangement is eminently satisfactory to some operators, it is by no means certain that it will be accepted by the majority. If for no other reason, the patience of the trade here has been sorely tried by the late troubles, and an immediate compliance with any proposal of the miners, though it were the most reasonable, can hardly be expected. The Reading Railroad Company has let it be generally understood that a resumption of tolls on that road will take place on Monday, in the event of a satisfactory termination of the difficulties; but these, however, will be again promptly withdrawn if the strike continues.

The terms proposed for resumption contain a clause stating that if at the proposed prices any miner working at contract work makes over $100 per month, his employer shall deduct 10 per cent. from the amount due him; if he makes over $125, 20 per cent.; if over $150, 30 per cent.; and if over $200, 40 per cent. to be deducted. This is intended as a substitute to the ridiculous motion which was passed at a former meeting, to which no sane man in the pursuit of wealth and happiness would subscribe. Here it is:—

Resolved, That each member working on contract work produce his docket to the branch or district in which he pays his dues, and any person making anything over the average figures shall pay the same over to the District Treasurer.

The shipments last week at Mauch Chunk over both railroads and canal were 122,219 06 tons, against 79,568 11 tons the week previous, an increase of 42,650·11 tons. The shipments for the corresponding week last year were 119,522 02 tons.

The following, furnished us by the company, shows the comparative tonnage moved on the Pennsylvania Canal during the first three months of 1869 and 1870 in the commodities of anthracite coal and lumber only:—

	To June 30, '69.	*To June 30, '70.*	*Inc.*
Tons of anthracite coal...	91,823	135,826	44,003
Tons of lumber.....	112,048	116,086	4,038
Tot. hard coal and lumber.	203,871	251,912	48,041

Quotations and freights at Port Richmond are omitted until the early part of next week to await the developments of the trade and the formation of reliable figures, which have been nominal only during the week.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF DISTILLING WHISKY.—A new and superior method of rectifying whisky so as to make it chemically pure has lately been invented, and the process used is known as the Oliver and Harris patent. The process consists of distilling the liquor in a vacuum-pan under reduced atmospheric pressure, thereby requiring a lower degree of temperature for the operation. Liquors distilled in the ordinary way contain a very large percentage of impurities, from the fact that the degree of heat necessary is so great as to vaporize all the deleterious elements and gases which when condensed form the fusel oil, so very deleterious to life and health. The ordinary temperature for distillation is 212 degrees, but by the new method this is reduced to 90 degrees. The usual methods relied upon for the destruction of the fusel oil are age, absorption by the cask, and chemical purificants mixed with the liquor, none of which are perfectly effective. By the new method the liquor is vaporized and driven off at a temperature which will not affect the impurities, which consequently remain at the bottom of the pan and can be drawn off by means of a stop-cock.

Various certificates from eminent chemical and medicinal authorities in the hands of the owners of the patent testify to the purity of the substance. The possession of a pure article is a great boon to the medical profession and to suffering humanity. The process ages the liquor two years at least, and thus a pure article is obtained at a cheaper rate than an impure one which has been kept for years to get rid of its imperfections.

Mr. P. Hevner, of this city, has just opened an establishment at No. 246 South Front street and No. 117 Dock street for the rectifying of whiskies by this new method. Fine machinery has been fitted up at great expense for the purpose, and it is now in active operation and working finely. The machinery consists of a large reservoir, vacuum-pan and appliances, exhaust and supply-pumps, a receiver or condenser, a steam-engine, and a patent safety Phlegar boiler. All who are at all interested will do well to call at the establishment, where the process and apparatus can be inspected and any information cheerfully given.

COMPLIMENTARY FROM THE NEW YORK 7TH.—The following complimentary correspondence has been received by General Prevost and Major Tobias, showing the good-will with which the New York 7th Regiment received our hospitalities, and conveying their thanks for the same:—

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW YORK, July 22, 1870.—General Charles M. Prevost, Com. 1st Division N. G. of Pa., Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—The officers and members of this regiment desire me to thank you for the magnificent military escort which you were pleased to detail to this regiment for the parade in Philadelphia on the 14th instant. The soldierly appearance of officers and men, and the excellent drill and discipline so apparent in both regiments, are honorable to your division, and would honor any city in the Union. Will you do me the great favor to express to Colonel Latta, and to the regiments comprising the escort, our great obligation for their kind attention, and our high appreciation of their military accomplishments?

With great respect, I have the honor to be, yours truly,

EMMONS CLARK,
Col. Com. 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW YORK, July 22, 1870.—Major Joseph F. Tobias, Chairman of Committee, etc., Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—To his Honor the Mayor, and the distinguished citizens of Philadelphia who united in the reception of and entertainment of this regiment on the 14th instant, its officers and members desire to express the most profound gratitude. Philadelphia hospitality has long been proverbial; but on this occasion it far surpassed the most sanguine anticipations, and will ever be held in pleasant remembrance. No higher honor could be conferred upon this organization than the evidences of favor so bountifully bestowed by the representatives of the intelligence, loyalty, and wealth of your great city.

Please convey to the Committee of Arrangements and to the gentlemen they represent the assurance of the esteem and respect of the officers and members of the regiment, and believe me,

Your friend and obedient servant,
EMMONS CLARK,
Col. Com. 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

BERRIES.—Charles Bentley was arrested this morning at Vine street wharf whilst in the act of stealing berries. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

MILITARY ETIQUETTE.

Captain John A. Ryan—The Salute.

We this morning received the following communication, to which, as in all similar cases, we cheerfully give place:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1870.—Editor EVENING TELEGRAPH:—In your edition yesterday, in speaking of the review to his Honor the Mayor, you observed that I did not salute that gentleman. You attribute my conduct to a want of respect to our chief magistrate, which insinuation I regard as unjust and calculated to do me great injury.

Regulations require no salute to be tendered to a person reviewing troops inferior in rank to the officer in command of the troops being reviewed; but, should it be necessary to make the ceremony complete in this respect, the commanding officer, or some officer of equal rank, shall place himself beside the individual in whose honor the troops are paraded, so that the salute shall be given him. I am not aware that his Honor has any recognized military rank attached to his position as Mayor of the city, nor did I see any military officer by his side entitled to receive such compliment from officers passing in column; hence, I feel justified in passing without saluting, and cannot think the omission an insult, either implied or intended.

By giving the above a place in your columns you will very much oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN W. RYAN,
Capt. Co. A, 4th Regt., N. G. P.

When we wrote the article which appeared in our columns yesterday we were perfectly aware that there was no clause in Upton's tactics requiring Captain Ryan or any other officer to salute a civilian. But military etiquette does provide for such cases. It has ever been the custom amongst the military, and especially amongst State militia, when reviewed by a civilian, no matter of what rank or title, to pay him the compliment of a salute, and no man in the 1st Division was better aware of this fact than Captain Ryan. On several occasions lately he has seen it carried out, and more latterly in the case of the review of the New York 7th Regiment, at which Colonel Clark did not fail to salute his Honor Mayor Fox. And he had still sufficient example in the conduct of Major-General Prevost, who, although a strict disciplinarian and a stickler for all military rules, did not forget the courtesy due towards one who by his presence in his official capacity honored the militia of Philadelphia. This excuse of Captain Ryan is rather tame, and did we wish to give the full facts of the case, we could, we think, show that feeling and not military law was his principal motive.

GENERAL WILLIAM A. LEECH.

A Tribute of Respect to the Deceased by the Bar of Philadelphia.

At noon a large meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar was held in the Supreme Court Room for the purpose of paying its respect to the late General William A. Leech.

On motion Judge Allison presided and John S. Powell acted as secretary.

Judge Allison, on taking the chair, paid a high tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. It afforded the speaker sincere pleasure to say that from an acquaintance of some years duration, he had always esteemed him as a gentleman of most excellent and amiable disposition, of great kindness of heart, and a man who was prepared by his active ability to do honor to the profession with which he had connected himself.

John Campbell, Esq., offered the following resolutions, prefacing their introduction with a few well-timed and appropriate remarks:—

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our late brother, General William A. Leech;

And whereas, His many noble and endearing qualities call for the warmest expressions of our regard; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of the bar of Philadelphia, That in his death we lose an efficient officer, a respected member and a kind friend; that his upright character, gentlemanly bearing, and pleasant manners caused him to be liked by all who knew him; that his strict integrity and business knowledge made him a credit to the profession of which he was a member.

Resolved, That we desire to express our deep regret for its loss, and to convey to his bereaved family the expression of our warmest sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family.

Judge Ludlow, in seconding the resolutions, made a few complimentary remarks with reference to the deceased, as a soldier, an officer of the civic government, and a man.

John S. Powell, Esq., and George W. Biddle, Esq., also made remarks, after which the resolutions were adopted and a committee of five were appointed to convey them to the family. The meeting then adjourned.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 601, being an increase of 258 over those of last week, and an increase of 135 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 210 were adults; 391 were minors; 467 were born in the United States; 104 were foreign; 39 were people of color; and 17 were from the country. Of this number, 55 died of consumption of the lungs; 10 of disease of the heart; 24 of marasmus; 12 of old age; 10 of typhoid fever; 33 of convulsions; 18 of scarlet fever; 7 of inflammation of the lungs; 6 of relapsing fever; 23 of coup de soleil; 24 of congestion of the brain; and 155 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	24	Sixteenth	21
Second	23	Seventeenth	32
Third	12	Eighteenth	19
Fourth	21	Nineteenth	49
Fifth	24	Twentieth	40
Sixth	9	Twenty-first	6
Seventh	29	Twenty-second	19
Eighth	20	Twenty-third	5
Ninth	19	Twenty-fourth	13
Tenth	11	Twenth-fifth	8
Eleventh	13	Twenth-sixth	30
Twelfth	16	Twenty-seventh	39
Thirteenth	16	Twenty-eighth	6
Fourteenth	12	Unknown	17
Fifteenth	47		
Total			601

A BOAT THAT DOES NOT WANT STOPPING.—A number of gentlemen were taken by surprise yesterday morning by the prompt action of the captain of the John A. Warner in starting his boat from the landing at Beverly when they were within but a few feet of the boat. The Philadelphia papers are received at Beverly station, some half mile from the boat landing, at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock, giving the carriers ten minutes to convey them across the town. This would be quite sufficient if the person having them in charge was not continually stopped when near the landing by an eager multitude to get hold of the papers in advance of others, thus delaying the boat, whose time of departure is 7½ o'clock. Captain Cone, who is a business man, and prompt in all his movements, has frequently protested against this practice in his usual mild and gentlemanly manner, but all to no effect. His patience having become exhausted at last, he has determined to try another expedient, and not suffer a large majority of his passengers to be delayed in getting to their places of business by the few inconsiderate ones at Beverly. It is pleasant to know that one of the gentlemen who were left standing upon the landing as the Warner steamed off took the matter in good part, and quietly sat down under the shade of the trees to enjoy the perusal of their papers, resolved not to be caught in that trap again.

OUTRAGEOUS.—About 10 o'clock last evening Policemen Townsend and Cody, of the Third district, found a man lying on the pavement in Leaf street in an insensible condition. The officers at once procured a stretcher and conveyed the man to the Pennsylvania Hospital. At the gate they were met by a young physician, who gave them to understand that he had charge for the night, that the case was merely one of drunkenness, and that it could not be admitted. The officers plead the circumstances, and asserted, from their own knowledge, that the sufferer was not intoxicated; but to no effect. The will of this young Esculapius was law, and consequently the officers were obliged to carry the man to the Third district station-house, where Dr. Allen was called in and at once pronounced it a severe case of sunstroke, recommending that the victim should be taken to the hospital at once. Again the officers proceeded to the hospital, where they met Dr. Longstreth, to whom they related the circumstances. The Doctor immediately ordered the man to be conveyed to a ward, where he now lies. The action of this young man in this case is deserving of immediate attention, and it seems to us that the hospital authorities should at once see that competent persons are left in charge, and not mere parchment physicians, who cannot tell a case of sunstroke from drunkenness, as in many instances a delay of twenty minutes might prove fatal.

DESCENT UPON A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—Last night Lieutenant Brurein, with a squad of officers, made a descent upon the house No. 311 Julianna street, kept by a Mrs. Partung, where high revel was being held, and arrested eighteen of the inmates, ten of whom were girls, whose ages range from twelve to eighteen, and eight men, some of them of respectable families. Amongst them was an ex-member of the Legislature and a well-known physician. The latter tendered to the officers his gold watch and chain to be allowed to go free, but the bribe was not accepted. The whole party were taken before Alderman Toland, who held them in bail to answer.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 11·30 last night Joseph McCloskey, a bar-tender residing at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Buttonwood, who occupied a room on the third floor, fell out of the window and sustained serious if not fatal injuries.

THIRD EDITION

THIS AFTERNOON'S WAR NEWS.

Important Prussian Operations.

Russia and Austria Neutral.

Case of the Steamer Holsatia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Russia and Austria Neutral.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed upon. The neutrality of Spain is certain.

General Lebœuf and War Correspondents.

PARIS, July 23.—General Lebœuf, in reply to a committee of the press correspondents who had petitioned to accompany the army, said he would only consent to remove the restrictions on condition that the correspondents would promise to print nothing that was untrue.

The Steamer Holsatia.

LONDON, July 23.—The steamer Holsatia, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday at noon, was discovered by an English pilot lying to in a fog. The pilot informed the captain of the declaration of war between France and Prussia, and warned him to make for the port of Plymouth with all possible despatch, which was accordingly done.

Prussian Staff Officers.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Prussian officers will be the same as they were in the war against the Austrians in 1866. General Dreyse will lead the advance over the Rhine.

Saarbrucken

will be the centre of operations. More than one hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Germany.

The French Government and War News.

LONDON, July 23.—The French Government still discourages newspaper correspondents, and undertakes to supply war news to the journals of the country through the official despatches of the War Department.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Ensigns Alfred Elliott, Thomas N. Lee, Washington O. S. Harra, George W. Tyler, Jefferson A. Moses, James W. Carlin, Huntington Smith, and C. W. Jarbot are ordered for examination for promotion. Masters John P. Merrill and A. R. Condon are detached from signal duty and ordered to Guard.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Hamburg-American Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Kunkhardt & Co., agents of the Hamburg-American line of steamers in this city, received orders by cable this morning to stop the departure of Hamburg steamships from New York.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamship City of Washington takes out $2,000,000 and the Lafayette $74,000 in specie.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Stocks strong. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 1f9¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108¾; do. 1864, do., 108¾; do. 1865, do., 108¾; do. 1865, new, 107¾; do. 1867, 107¾; do. 1868, 108¾; 10-40s, 106½. Virginia sixes, new, 60; Missouri sixes, 88¾; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 35; Erie, 22½; Reading, 94½; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 34.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam..	40½
Con. Stock.....	93½	Western Union Tele	34
do. scrip.....	88½	Toledo & Wabash R.	49½
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	22	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	60½
Ph. and Rea. R.....	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	76½
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	90½	Adams Express ex-d.	65
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	106	Wells, Fargo & Co....	14
Chi. and N. W. com..	83	United States.....	43½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	85	Gold.....	120½
Chi. and R. I. R.....	113	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	93		

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 400 bales middling uplands at 20½. Flour dull and drooping; sales of 8000 bbls. Western at $5·50@7·50. Southern heavy at $6·40@10. Wheat dull, but prime steady: sales of 40,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·52; No. 2 at $1·33@1·42 for Milwaukee; No. 3 at $1·18@1·25; winter red Western, $1·50@1·56; Western $1·60@1·65. Corn heavy; sales of 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 90c.@$1·04; yellow at $1·07@1·10; unsound, 88@95c. Oats heavy; sales of 23,000 bushels State at 63@64½; Western at 69c. Beef firm; plain mess, $12@16; extra, $16@19. Pork dull; new mess, $30·25@30·75; prime, $22·50@24. Lard dull; steam 16¼@17c.; kettle, 17¼@17¾. Whisky dull.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Cotton firm at 19c. Flour fairly active and firm. Howard street superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8@9·50; City Mills superfine, $6·25@7·25; do. extra, $7·50@8·50; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $6·50@6·75; do. extra, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $7·50@8·00. Wheat advanced 5c. on best grades, and fair dull and neglected; sales of new red at $1·55@1·85; do. white, $1·60@1·90; Pennsylvania declined 5c.; sales at $1·65@1·66; Western $1·60@1·65. Corn—White steady at $1·20@2·25; yellow, $1·12. Oats quiet; new, 57@60c.; old, 62@65c. Rye—new, 95c.@$1. Provistons unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1·04.

Received too late for Classification.

☞ REV. ALBERT BARNES WILL PREACH in the WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Southwest corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets, to-morrow morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

The members of CALVARY CHURCH congregation will bear in mind this Union service, and the public generally are likewise cordially invited.

LOST—THIS FORENOON, TWO COUPON BONDS, $500 each, Mound City, Ill., Nos. 17 and 21. Also, 2 coupons, $50 each. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to W. H. PARKER, No. 1345 PINE Street. 1t*

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tothsCROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY.
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1·00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 50 cents.
J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.C R O Q U E T.
CROQUET, full size set, $3·50; 16 different kinds, wholesale and retail.
Just received, a new assortment of FRENCH PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS stamped in colors, free of charge.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 923 ARCH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

COMMAND OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

Napoleon's Circular Criticized

American Ladies in Paris.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Gold in the Treasury.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The London "Times" on Napoleon's Circular.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Times* this morning sharply criticizes the language used by the Emperor in his recent circular to the diplomatic agents of France. His idea that war urged with the unanimous approval of the people must be right is untrue. The real author of the war is not "he who declares it," but "he who makes it necessary."

Command of the Prussian Army.

BERLIN, July 23.—Prince Royal Frederick William commands the left of the Prussian army, Prince Frederick Charles the centre, and Herwarth von Bittenfeld the right. The defenses of the coast will be entrusted to General von Falkenstein.

Enthusiasm in France—Action of American Ladies.

PARIS, July 23.—A number of American ladies now in this city yesterday took the first steps towards forming an international committee to aid wounded soldiers.

There was a great patriotic demonstration at Lyons yesterday. At Strasburg there are prayers offered in the churches every day for the success of the French arms. Women crowd the churches there on such occasions.

The Fortunes of Cuba.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Saturday Review* does not think the fortunes of Cuba will be affected one way or another by the European complications. The duty of the press in these war times, the same paper says, is difficult. Holland particularly begs for silence about the disposition of the Dutch troops.

Bismarck and Grammont.

BERLIN, July 23.—In the North German Parliament, last night, Bismarck denied the assertion of the Duke of Gramont that Germany had confessed the responsibility of Prince Hohenzollern's candidacy, and asserted that from the time the Government first knew of the project, nothing, personal or official, was said to Benedetti about it.

Prussian Army Corps.

General de Kerboch will command the 5th Army Corps, and Lieutenant-General de Colborn the 8th.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, July 23.—Arrived, steamship North America from Quebec for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—Arrived, steamship China, from New York for Liverpool.

The Swiss Legation at Paris.

PARIS, July 23.—The Swiss legation at Paris has been charged with the protection of the interests of Bavarian citizens, and the Dutch consul will protect French citizens in Prussia.

Belgium has forbidden the exportation of horses.

FROM NEW YORK.

German Sympathy for Prussia.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The German citizens are making extensive preparations for a meeting here on Monday night to sympathize with Prussia. Five hundred members of different singing societies unite in singing for the occasion. Speeches will be made by prominent individuals in German and English.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gold in the Treasury.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The amount of available gold in the Treasury is smaller to-day than it has been for some time, being but little over sixty millions. This is owing to the falling off in customs receipts for the past month. The currency balance is nearly thirty millions.

General Sheridan,

who arrived here last night on his way to Europe, was at the War Department to-day and had an interview with the Secretary of War and General Sherman. He will leave here next week for Long Branch, so as to have an interview with the President before leaving. Sheridan gives it as his opinion that the Indians won't give much trouble this summer.

Collision at Sea—Loss of Seven Lives.

The Boston papers of the 21st say:—

"A letter received here to-day reports that the ship Bengal, of Boston, Captain Burgess, from Cardiff for Singapore, put into Rio Janeiro June 12, in consequence of having been run into by the British bark Royal Berkshire, Captain Grant, from Mauritius for Cork. Captain Burgess writes that 'on the night of the 28th of May, when twenty miles north of the equator, in longitude 24 40, going eight knots under all sail, with a good lookout and sidelights burning, heard the second mate shout 'hard up.' I jumped on deck and saw a light two points off on the weather bow, close to, and we instantly came in contact, striking the bark forward of the fore rigging, and sinking her almost immediately.

"During the collision six men got on board the Bengal. We lowered a boat to search for any other survivors, but did not find any till after daylight, when we found two men floating on a spar. One of them said, when taken on board, that the collision was the fault of the bark, as there was no one at the wheel, and that they were all employed in catching water from a shower then falling.

"The saved were the first and second mates, the carpenter and four seamen. The lost were Captain Grant, his sister, three boys and two men.

"The Bengal was badly damaged in the stem. She would partially discharge cargo, repair, and proceed on her voyage about the 1st of July. The Bengal is owned in this city, by Messrs. Curtis & Peabody."

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.
In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE settlement of official accounts of the officers of the late Army, and procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect arrears of pay, etc. References to hundreds of prominent officers. For information call upon or write to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Collection Agency, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.A BILL HAS PASSED ONE BRANCH OF Congress, giving $100 to the widow, children, or parents of all soldiers who died in the service, where the soldier enlisted for one year or less. For further information apply to No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. This will give $100 to the heirs of all soldiers who died in service, belonging to any nine months' regiments or three months' regiments. Applications are received daily by
R. S. LEAGUE & CO.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Murder of an Army Officer.

Conflagration in Chicago.

Excessive Heat in the West.

Treasury and Currency Statement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending to-day, $599,000; shipments of fractional currency, $880,941; notes, $667,102.

Treasurer Spinner holds as security for national bank circulation, $342,022,050, and for deposits of public moneys, $16,316,500; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $584,800; mutilated bank notes burned during the week, $237,000; total amount burned, $26,152,288.

Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $238,780. Total amount issued therefor, $25,755,225. Balance due for mutilated notes, $397,063. Bank circulation outstanding this date, $299,404,721. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $616,839; month to date, $10,695,476. Coin in Treasury to-day, $105,600,000. Coin certificates, $40,700,000. Currency balance, $30,500,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A fire occurred here last night, which destroyed a large frame building on Canal street, occupied for pork packing and lard rendering and residences. Total loss, $20,000. After the fire had been subdued and the firemen had gone to their engine-houses, it was discovered that Mrs. Keeler, residing in the building, was missing, and after searching through the ruins for some time her remains were discovered, burned to a cinder.

Prussia vs. France.

A discussion before an Irish literary society last night terminated about 11 o'clock, and the presiding officer decided that the Prussian side had the best of the argument, but the Irish audience was evidently in sympathy with France, and a vote was taken which resulted in 40 votes for France and 29 for Prussia.

Army Officer Assassinated.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Colonel D. H. Buel, in in charge of the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, was assassinated last night while returning home from a party at General Sturges' house. The assassin is not known.

The Heat.

The heat continues terribly intense. The mercury for the week past ranged from 97 to 104 between nine A. M. and six P. M. No such continued hot weather was ever know here. Deaths from sunstroke are numerous, but the general health of the city is quite good.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Novel Child Case.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

In the case of Sarah E. Booth vs. Mary A. Van Allen, which was a motion for the revocation of a decree of adoption, Judge Allison this morning delivered an opinion granting the motion.

The child in question, which was illigitimate, was placed with Mrs. Van Allen, for nurture, by the father, Mrs. Van